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**ANNUAL REPORT  
ON THE HEALTH OF  
DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT  
FOR THE YEAR  
1969**



**PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
NETHER HALL,  
DONCASTER.**

**R. Stalker, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health.**

**R. Durant, M.A.P.H.I.,  
Chief Public Health Inspector.**



## RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DONCASTER

To the Chairman and Members  
of the Doncaster Rural  
District Council.

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Public Health Dept. ,  
Nether Hall,  
Doncaster.

July 1970.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to submit to you the Annual Report on the health of the district for 1969. As usual, following my report is the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, which clearly demonstrates the wide variety and volume of work undertaken during the year by the department.

Once again the vital statistics are quite good, for there is no significant variation from the figures for the West Riding or for England and Wales. Despite this I nevertheless feel disappointed to see an increase in the infant mortality rate, which is largely due to an increase of the death rate in the neonatal period. The birth rate fell again in line with the National figures, and the percentage of illegitimate births remained much the same.

The death rate also increased from the 1968 figure, and I was again disappointed to note an increase in the number of deaths from accidents, and a small increase in the deaths from diseases of the respiratory tract. I was also interested to compare the vital statistics of fifty years ago with those of today, and I found the report of the Medical Officer of Health at that period, Dr. A. B. Dunne, to be most informative. He also mentioned that it was in that year that Markham Main shafts were sunk and surface buildings were laid out. In 1919 Pilkington's also acquired land at Barnby Don for a glassworks and village for their workpeople. I find the compilation of an Annual Report not only an opportunity to review the work done in the year, but a time to note the progress made in the last few years, and to try and forecast the needs to be met in the years ahead. During 1969 we saw an increased interest in the need to clean up the environment and the desire to make some progress in this was shown by the decision of the Council to have a survey carried out in one area with the possibility of making the first smoke controlled area. There were also during the year many objectors to the proposed establishment of a Coalite Plant at Rossington, for they believed that this plant would produce an effluent in sufficient quantity to be harmful to the health of the residents in the vicinity. The objectors to the establishment of this plant, however, did not produce any medical evidence at the Inquiry which took place in February 1970 to support their beliefs that there would be a hazard to health, and it is with interest that we are still awaiting at this time the decision of the Minister.

During 1969 the trend to more births to take place in hospital continued and discussions took place at the Maternity Liaison Committee regarding the possibility of all the maternity services being run from the district general hospital. I still feel that there is sufficient work for the midwife today in this area, though I anticipate a gradual run-down in the service and an eventual transfer to the district general hospital.

The shortage of health visiting staff continued and attempts were made successfully to recruit staff locally and send them for training. During the year the health visitors did a great deal of work in developmental assessment of young children, and at the end of the year an experimental infant record

card was ready for use in this Division during 1970. The object of carrying out developmental assessments is to detect at an early stage any deviation from the normal shown by a young child, so that treatment can be given or training started as early as possible. Particular interest is shown in the detection of defects of hearing and vision.

The revised scheme of medical inspection in schools, started in 1968, proved to be an improvement on the previous system, and was therefore continued in 1969. Here again shortage of both medical and health visiting staff prevented us from doing as much work, particularly in the field of health education, that we would have liked to have done.

There was a large increase in the number of meals delivered to the elderly during the year, and the new frozen food method seems to be proving much more acceptable than the meals which were conventionally cooked, for not only are they of a consistent high quality, but a wide variety of meals are provided, and I look forward to seeing a steady expansion of this service in the next few years.

During 1969 an increased number of women attended the cervical cytology clinics, but no positive smears were discovered. After the initial enthusiasm among women for these clinics the attendance has dropped, but seems to have settled at a level of seven or eight hundred per year; the referrals being mainly those in the high risk groups who are encouraged to attend by the health visitors and midwives.

During the year the Training Centre at Adwick-le-Street continued to do valuable work, but the need for an extension of the premises, particularly a special care unit, became more obvious, and I hope to see a commencement of building operations in 1970.

I would like to thank the staff of the Health Department and the Divisional Health Department for the hard work and support that they have given me during the year, and I would particularly like to thank Mr. Durant, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and Mr. Vallance, the Divisional Administrative Officer.

Finally, I would like to thank you Mr. Chairman and the members of the Council for the interest shown in my reports, and for the kind consideration shown to me during the year.

Yours faithfully,

R. STALKER

Medical Officer of Health

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DONCASTER

YEAR 1969

Chairman of the Council

Cr. R. W. Millington, J. P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council

Cr. Mrs. C. C. Braithwaite, J. P.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee

Cr. A. Reynolds

Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee

Cr. H. Mann

Members of the Public Health Committee

Cr. E. L. Adams.	Cr. C. T. Ledger.
Cr. R. Ashton.	Cr. Rev. F. J. Mace.
Cr. W. P. Beckley.	Cr. H. Mann.
Cr. H. T. Birchall.	Cr. Mrs. P. Marklew, J. P.
Cr. Mrs. C. Bower, J. P.	Cr. K. G. Metcalfe.
Cr. J. Boyle, J. P.	Cr. R. W. Millington, J. P.
Cr. Mrs. E. T. Bracewell.	Cr. P. Moran.
Cr. T. S. Bradbury, J. P.	Cty. Ald. W. A. Morris.
Cr. Mrs. C. C. Braithwaite, J. P.	Cr. A. M. O'Va star.
Cr. J. Brown.	Cr. Mrs. M. Pring.
Cr. G. T. Buckenham.	Cr. A. Reynolds.
Cr. E. H. Clark.	Cr. Mrs. E. Rice.
Cr. Z. J. Clarke.	Cr. E. L. Robinson.
Cr. F. Cross.	Cr. D. W. Saunders.
Cr. J. Dainty.	Cr. T. W. Scales.
Cr. W. Dilley.	Cr. H. Schofield.
Cr. J. H. Dixon.	Cr. Mrs. M. J. Shepherd.
Cr. Mrs. M. A. Durdy.	<u>Cr. Mrs. V. Simm</u>
Cr. G. Evans.	Cr. E. L. Simm.
Cr. W. R. Gillies.	Cr. S. Slack.
Cr. D. Glover.	Cr. R. A. Sleath.
Cr. B. W. Goodall.	Cr. Miss M. Sorby.
Cr. R. V. Grainger.	Cr. C. W. Starsmore.
Cr. J. R. Hardy, J. P.	Cr. G. Stretton.
Cr. Mrs. L. Hatter, J. P.	<u>Cr. N. Taylor</u>
Cr. Mrs. M. R. Hemsley, J. P.	Cr. M. Thompson, B. E. M., J. P.
Cr. G. T. Henson.	Cr. L. Tomlinson.
Cr. B. Jenkinson.	Cr. J. H. Wilkinson.
Cr. L. Jones, J. P.	Cr. Mrs. N. Wilson.
Cr. T. Kelly, B. E. M.	Cr. T. H. Windle.
Cr. E. Kirkland.	Cty. Ald. J. Yorke.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

R. STALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

J. A. BEAL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

R. DURANT, M.A.P.H.I.

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

Certificate in Sanitary Science.

National Certificate in Building.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

G. W. KAY, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.

National Certificate in Building.

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing in Public Cleansing Science.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

G. STEPHENSON, M.A.P.H.I.

National Certificate in Building.

Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

W. E. STONE, M.A.P.H.I.

National Certificate in Building.

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

P. A. GUMSLEY, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.

National Certificate in Building.

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing in Public Cleansing Science.

K. KELLY, M.A.P.H.I.

National Certificate in Building.

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

D. TELFORD, M. A. P. H. L.

Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.  
Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

Chief Clerks

J. A. HICKLING (General).

G. W. CHESTERTON (Public Cleansing).

Secretary/Typist

MISS J. STAPLES.

Junior Clerk/Typist

MISS M. E. HUNTER.

Clerks

MRS. A. BUCKLEY.

MRS. N. BOOTH.

MRS. J. PATERSON.

Public Cleansing Foreman

G. BUCKLEY.

Student Public Health Inspectors

S. M. LISTER.

Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.  
(left July 1969).

M. BRADLEY.

J. T. MEE.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer

DR. R. STALKER.

Senior Departmental Medical Officer

DR. J. A. BEAL.

Departmental Medical Officer

DR. E. R. M. HARVEY.

Paediatrician

DR. C. M. TIWARY (Locum).

Psychiatrist

DR. S. HOYES.

Psychologist

MR. P. W. ATKINSON.

Clerk

MRS. B. E. FINDER (Appointed 3rd February 1969)

Psychiatric Social Worker

MRS. V. J. MACLEOD.

Divisional Nursing Officer

MISS M. E. YOUNG.

Health Visitors

MISS E. KENDELL)	ARMTHORPE.
MISS L. SHAW )	
MRS. M. HOPKINSON	BRODSWORTH AND SCAWSBY.
MISS A. MEEK	BAWTRY AND FINNINGLEY.
MRS. J. BATTYE	WARMSWORTH.
MISS D. R. SEW-KWAN-KAN	EDLINGTON.
MISS M. MUSTY	SPROTBOUGH.
MRS. A. F. CLAMP	ROSSINGTON.
MRS. R. E. MC.CROHAN	ROSSINGTON. (Part Time)
MRS. J. A. STEWART	KIRK SANDALL.
MISS D. FULLWOOD	ASKERN.
MISS J. V. WARD	CAMPSALL.



### Assistant to Health Visitors

MRS. M. GREEN	SCAWSBY.
MRS. R. B. CLAXTON	SCHOOL NURSE.
MRS. L. WHEELIKER	EDLINGTON.
MRS. E. TOPHAM	ROSSINGTON.

### Midwives

#### Reliefs

NURSE G. M. WILKINSON, Hideaway Close, Glebe Street, Warmsworth.  
(Tel. Doncaster 53245)  
MISS W. GOODSON, 34 Hawthorne Grove, Bentley (Tel. Doncaster 54455)

#### Domiciliary Midwives

NURSE J. ANDREWS, 43 Sherwood Avenue, Askern. (Tel. Askern 429)  
NURSE L. M. ASHTON, 34 Queen's Crescent, Bawtry (Tel. Bawtry 685)  
NURSE D. LEE, 9 Rands Lane, Armthorpe (Tel. Armthorpe 239)  
NURSE M. O. MORRISON, 11 Balcarres Road, Rossington. (Tel. Rossington 353)  
NURSE C. A. HINTON, 5 Hyman Close, Warmsworth. (Tel. Doncaster 51252)  
NURSE A. WATSON, 9 Barnsley Road, Scawsby. (Tel. Doncaster 3050)  
NURSE F. WILKINSON, 1 Park Drive, Campsall. (Tel. Askern 340) (Relief).  
NURSE B. F. WRIGHT, Glebe House, Barnburgh. (Tel. Goldthorpe 2150)  
NURSE V. OUTRAM, Sandall House, Barton Lane, Armthorpe. (Tel. Armthorpe 645)  
NURSE D. SQUIRES, 11 Loxley Avenue, Conisbrough (Tel. Conisbrough 3455)

#### District Nurses

NURSE M. E. COLE, "Crossfell", Barnburgh Lane, Barnburgh.  
(Tel. Goldthorpe 2413)  
NURSE M. DARLEY, 8 Park Crescent, Warmsworth. (Tel. Doncaster 53188)  
NURSE J. HEASON, 48 Doncaster Road, Bawtry. (Tel. Bawtry 571)  
NURSE D. PYLE, 18 Oversley Road, Wheatley, Doncaster. (Tel. Doncaster 3687). (Relief).  
NURSE V. G. A. KING, 88 Norman Crescent, Sunnyfields. (Tel. Doncaster 67835).  
MRS. D. SEDGEWICK, Hillscroft Crescent, Blaxton. (Tel. Finningley 398)  
NURSE D. GILBERT, 8 Church Road, Kirk Sandall. (Tel. Barnby Dun 2314)  
NURSE E. E. OADES, Little Haven, Bone Lane, Campsall. (Tel. Askern 304)  
NURSE D. E. ROBSON, 2 Lime Tree Avenue, Armthorpe. (Tel. Armthorpe 225)  
NURSE B. WATKINSON, Oak Dene, Doncaster Road, Askern. (Tel. Askern 274)  
NURSE J. HINCHLIFFE, 53 Hampole Balk Lane, Skellow. (Tel. Adwick-le-Street 3475)  
NURSE D. DRIVER, 50 Stoops Road, Bessacarr. (Tel. Doncaster 57484)  
NURSE L. M. CORKHILL, 10 Windmill Drive, Warmsworth.

Home Help Organiser

MRS. A. P. SMITH

Social Worker

MRS. M. WILLOWS

Speech Therapists

MRS. G. M. MC KENZIE

MISS M. E. BROMLEY

Mental Welfare Officers

MR. F. PEACOCK (Tel. Bawtry 753).

MR. F. L. JOHNSON (Tel. Barnby Dun 2659).

MR. D. BIRD (Tel. Rossington 609).

Divisional Administrative Officer

MR. C. W. VALLANCE.

Senior Clerk

MR. M. L. AUSTIN

Clerks

MR. D. HUDSON.

MR. D. GILBERTHOPPE.

MRS. E. STEVENSON.

MRS. E. ROBERTS.

MRS. J. HOLMES.

MRS. E. BAYES.

MISS H. CHERRY.

MRS. D. JOHNSON.

MISS O. MC KINNEY.

MRS. F. WARREN.

MRS. M. PENNYCOOK.

MISS C. BROOKS.

MRS. J. SHORTHORSE.

TRAINING CENTRE

Supervisor

MR. H. RODGERS.

Instructors

MR. S. SHOOTER.

MRS. M. GASCOIGNE.

MR. J. H. BRAMLEY.

MRS. L. D. ASHWORTH.

Teachers

MRS. V. CALLADINE.  
MRS. J. STODDART.  
MISS S. E. HARDY.  
MRS. I. N. GETTING.

Cook-in-Charge

MRS. M. MORDUE.

Assistants

MRS. P. COATES.  
MRS. P. M. BROOKS.  
MRS. E. PICKERSGILL.

Caretaker

MR. B. WRIGHT.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DONCASTER

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

1969

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	75,086 acres
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population Mid-year 1969	80,760
Number of inhabited houses	25,196
Rateable Value (1.4. 1970)	£2,822,168
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1.4. 1970)	£11,622
Height above sea level:	Highest 490 ft.
	Lowest 6 ft.

## SECTION A.

### EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS (Corrected for Inward and Outward Returns)

#### BIRTHS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Total Number	1333	1425
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.5	17.9
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	14.5	15.7
Birth Rate for England and Wales	16.3	16.9
Percentage illegitimate live births per total live births	5.4	5.3

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	653	608	1261
Illegitimate	31	41	72

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Total Number	15	23
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	11.1	15.9
Rate for England and Wales	13.2	14.0

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	8	5	13
Illegitimate	1	1	2

<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Total Births (Live and Still)	1348	1448
Rate per 1,000 population	16.7	18.2

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	661	613	1274
Illegitimate	32	42	74

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY

The Infantile Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered births.

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Number of Deaths	32	20
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births	24.0	14.0
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	25.0	12.6

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Death Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	13.5	40.0
Death Rate for England and Wales	18.1	18.3
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u> <u>Total</u>
Legitimate	14	17      31
Illegitimate	-	1      1

#### NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 total live births.

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Number of Deaths	22	13
Death Rate per 1,000 total live births	16.3	9.1
Death Rate for England and Wales	12.0	12.4

#### EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under one week of age per 1,000 total live births.

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Number of Deaths	18	11
Death Rate per 1,000 total live births	13.4	7.7

#### PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

The Perinatal Mortality Rate is the number of Still births and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births.

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Number of Deaths	33	34
Death Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	24.5	23.5

#### MATERNAL DEATHS

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Maternal Deaths (including abortions)	-	-
Death Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	-	-

The birth rate continued its downward trend in 1969 following the trend over the country as a whole. The number of illegitimate births also fell but the percentage of total births that were illegitimate remained at the same figure which, though less than the national rates, should not give rise to complacency. For comparison the percentage of births illegitimate in 1919 was 4.3% and in 1944 was 6.1%.

It is disappointing to note a rise in the infant mortality rate which is above the national figure and which is accounted for by a high neonatal mortality. Eight of the deaths were due to congenital abnormalities and four due to birth injury out of a total of 32. The rise in this rate is not statistically significant. It is, however, pleasing to see a continued absence of maternal deaths again this year.

#### BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATE - 1969

Rates	Doncaster Rural District	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts	West Riding	England and Wales
Crude Birth per 1,000 population	16.5	17.2	16.9	16.3
Adjusted Birth, do.	14.5	16.7	17.1	*
Crude Death, do.	8.5	10.0	11.6	11.9
Adjusted Death, do.	12.3	12.0	12.6	*
Tuberculosis, do. respiratory	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02
Tuberculosis, do. other	-	0.02	0.01	0.02
Tuberculosis, do. total	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04
Cancer, all forms, do.	1.50	1.82	2.10	2.35
Vascular lesions, do. nervous system	0.94	1.36	1.70	*
Heart and, do. circulation	2.97	3.71	4.39	*
Respiratory, do. diseases	1.39	1.41	1.69	*
Maternal mortality (per 1,000 live and still births)	-	0.22	0.20	0.19
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	24.0	18.1	18.9	18.1
Still births (per 1,000 live and still births)	11.1	12.8	13.5	13.2
Neo-natal mortality	16.3	11.4	12.3	12.0
Peri-natal mortality	24.5	21.7	23.7	23.4

\* Figures not available

The figures for the rural district in the above table are seen to compare favourably with those for the West Riding and England and Wales, apart from the Infant Mortality Rate.

<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	
Total Number	686	587	
Death Rate per 1,000 population (crude)	8.5	7.4	
Death Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	12.3	10.7	
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.9	11.9	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths	379	307	686

The number of deaths increased by just over 100, with a subsequent rise in the death rates. Once again more males than females died. Fifty years ago in 1919 there were 603 deaths in a population of about half of today's.

#### DEATHS FROM ROAD ACCIDENTS AND OTHER VIOLENT CAUSES

There were 17 fatal road traffic accidents in the area, eight suicides and 20 people lost their lives through other accidents.

It is sad to see a rise in deaths due to road traffic and other accidents in the area compared with 1968. It is disappointing to see a rise in these deaths when so much publicity is given to accident prevention. I look upon this as another sign that more research remains to be done to discover the causes of accidents and the motivation of persons who by their actions have accidents.

#### DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Respiratory	-	1	1
Non-respiratory	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Only one woman, aged 75, died from tuberculosis in 1969 which is a different picture from 25 years ago when there were 27 deaths, one third of which were in the 15-35 years age group; and 50 years ago when there were 19 deaths. The improvement is mainly due to effective treatment of tuberculosis since 1947 and better contact tracing.

#### DEATHS

Heart diseases and associated vascular diseases continued to be the commonest cause of death, there being 316 such cases in 1969, compared with 282 in 1968. Deaths from cancer decreased from 129 to 111. Respiratory deaths increased but influenza, which caused 78 deaths in six weeks in February and March 1919 caused only seven deaths in the whole of 1969.

Cancer of the lung caused 30 deaths, of which 26 were males. This is compared to 28 deaths in 1968, of which 23 were males. Here again I feel I must mention the close relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer. Yet despite this knowledge comparatively few appear to have altered their smoking habits.



	<u>1969</u>	<u>Compared with</u>	
		<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Diseases of the heart and circulation (including vascular lesions of the nervous system)	316	282	300
Cancer (including leukaemia)	121	133	115
Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza etc.	112	72	79
Accidents and violence (motor accidents 17, accidents at home and work 20, suicide 8)	45	33	37
Tuberculosis (all forms)	1	4	-

The deaths from these causes were 86.7 per cent of the total.

### MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths during 1969.

	1969 Maternal Death Rate per 1,000 live and still births	
	Doncaster R. D.	England and Wales
Maternal causes (excluding abortion)	-	)
		) 0.19
Abortion	-	)
Total	-	0.19

### POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year home population was 80,760, which is 1,090 more than that of the previous year. The natural increase (i. e. the excess of live births over deaths) was 647.

CAUSES OF DEATH - 1969

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN

No.	Cause of Death	Males	Females
	ALL CAUSES	379	307
1	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1	-
2	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	-	1
3	Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	1
4	Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	1	3
5	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	12	6
6	Malignant neoplasm, intestine	6	7
7	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	26	4
8	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	10
9	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	11
10	Malignant neoplasm, prostate	4	-
11	Leukaemia	9	1
12	Other malignant neoplasms	8	13
13	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	2	1
14	Diabetes mellitus	5	6
15	Other endocrine etc. diseases	1	2
16	Anaemias	1	2
17	Other diseases of blood, etc.	1	-
18	Mental disorders	1	-
19	Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	3	5
20	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	-	9
21	Hypertensive disease	7	11
22	Ischaemic heart disease	96	64
23	Other forms of heart disease	4	19
24	Cerebrovascular disease	36	40
25	Other diseases or circulatory system	15	15
26	Influenza	7	-
27	Pneumonia	20	16
28	Bronchitis and emphysema	41	13
29	Asthma	-	1
30	Other diseases of respiratory system	11	3
31	Peptic ulcer	2	1
32	Appendicitis	1	-
33	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	1
34	Cirrhosis of liver	4	1
35	Other diseases of digestive system	3	4
36	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-
37	Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-
38	Other diseases, genito-urinary system	1	2
39	Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	1	-
40	Congenital anomalies	6	5
41	Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	4	4
42	Other causes of perinatal mortality	4	7
43	Symptoms and ill defined conditions	-	3
44	Motor vehicle accidents	15	2
45	All other accidents	11	9
46	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	5	3
47	All other external causes	-	1

RECORD OF PROGRESS - DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT

Year	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	All forms of Tuberculosis	Infant Mortality	Maternal Mortality
1911	35.1	14.9	1.32	126.4	*
1916	30.6	13.9	1.64	106.9	*
1919	27.4	15.4	1.4	116.6	*
1921	30.8	14.0	1.14	130.9	*
1926	29.4	10.3	0.8	82.3	*
1931	23.1	9.10	0.9	81.5	*
1936	18.4	8.74	0.56	61.0	8.25
1941	20.8	9.3	0.61	61.0	4.59
1944	23.9	8.8	0.55	41.0	4.97
1946	21.9	7.9	0.39	42.0	2.56
1951	18.06	9.97	0.43	47.81	NIL
1956	21.2	9.4	0.07	41.5	0.81
1961	22.3	8.9	0.02	26.0	0.63
1962	22.2	8.8	0.04	25.5	NIL
1963	22.8	8.7	0.03	20.7	NIL
1964	23.4	8.0	0.03	20.3	0.57
1965	21.5	8.4	0.01	22.5	NIL
1966	21.1	8.1	0.04	19.6	0.61
1967	18.8	8.0	NIL	20.4	0.67
1968	17.9	7.4	0.05	14.0	NIL
1969	16.5	8.5	0.01	24.0	NIL

\* Figures not available

SECTION B.Services provided by the County CouncilMATERNITY SERVICESBIRTHSPublic Health Act, 1936 - Section 203

	Births				Total
	Domiciliary		Institutional		
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
Delivered by County Midwives	208	-	-	-	208
Hospitals and nursing homes, and transfers in (domiciliary)	4	1	1131	13	1149
Total notifications received	212	1	1131	13	1357
Deduct outward transfers	2	-	-	-	2
Total adjusted births	210	1	1131	13	1355

Analysis of Institutional Births

Hospitals  
 Maternity Homes  
 Nursing Homes  
 Total

1105	13
25	-
1	-
1131	13

Hospitals

Western Hospital  
 Montague, Mexborough  
 Manygates, Wakefield  
 Jessops, Sheffield  
 Doncaster Royal Infirmary  
 Kilton Hospital  
 Southmoor General Hospital  
 Newark Hospital  
 Moorgate, Rotherham  
 Nocton Hall (R. A. F. )

106	1
25	1
1	-
1	1
948	10
3	-
4	-
1	-
4	-
12	-
1105	13

Maternity Homes

Hamilton Lodge  
 Listerdale  
 Scunthorpe Maternity Home  
 West Croft Maternity Home, York

14	-
9	-
1	-
1	-
25	-

Nursing Homes

Claremont Nursing Home

1	-
1	-

Details of Deliveries				Total No. of cases
Dr. Not Booked		Dr. Booked		
Present	Not Present	Present	Not Present	
-	7	36	165	208

One set of twins by County Midwives.

A.	No. of cases delivered in Hospital, discharged home and nursed by County Domiciliary Midwives.	513
1.	At forty-eight hours.	113
2.	After forty-eight hours and including fifth day.	294
3.	After fifth day but before tenth day.	106
B.	Ante-Natal Visits.	3504
C.	Post-Natal Visits.	7472

There has again been a decrease in the number of domiciliary confinements by nearly a half. These figures confirm my opinion expressed last year that the trend to more hospital confinements would continue until over 90% of all deliveries took place in hospital. This will necessitate a run-down in the domiciliary midwifery services but as yet there is no plan to merge the domiciliary midwifery services in this division with the hospital services. The domiciliary midwife still plays a vital part in the ante-natal care of the mother and the immediate post-natal care following early discharge from hospital. This will continue to remain popular with mothers especially those with other children.

#### PREMATURE BIRTHS - R. D. C.

Birth Weight	Total Born				No. who died under 28 days		No. who survived 28 days
	Dead		Alive				
	At Home	At Hosp.	At Home	At Hosp.	At Home	At Hospital	
Under 3 lbs.	1	2	1	6	-	4	2
3-4 lbs.	-	2	-	13	-	6	7
4-5½ lbs.	-	2	8	66	-	5	61
Total	-	6	9	85	-	15	70

#### MEDICAL AIDS

During the year there was one request to a doctor by a midwife for medical aid.

Pregnancy	-
Labour	1
Lying-in	-
The child	-

There has been a reduction in the number of premature births from 1968, and with better ante-natal care one would hope to see a further reduction in this figure along with the number of stillbirths.

#### ANALGESIA, AND TRILENE

	Pethidine Alone	Trilene	
		Alone	With Pethidine
Number of cases where analgesia was administered by County Council Midwives	21	45	115

#### ANTE-NATAL CLINICS (LOCAL AUTHORITY)

There are no local authority ante-natal clinics. General practitioners hold clinics in four County Clinics assisted by our midwives. Also midwives attend at three doctors' surgeries at ante-natal sessions. Relaxation and mothercraft classes are held by county midwives and details are as follows:

No. of clinics	8
No. of sessions	246
No. of women attending	465
No. of attendances	1831

#### CHILD WELFARE

Because of the shortage of trained health visitors in this area the present staff have a much greater load to carry and this, by necessity, limits the amount of supervision they can give to mothers and families with problems. Nevertheless I think the health visiting staff have done well throughout the year and have participated keenly in the work of developmental assessment of young children. Though the total attendances at child welfare clinics have fallen the children in the 2-5 year age group have attended more frequently and as developmental assessment progresses these figures should increase. The most important task the health visitor performs is health education and this is most effectively given by person to person contact in the home.

In view of the shortage of trained health visitors there has been no formal attachment to general practices which is the policy of the West Riding County Council. At the end of the year plans were being made to start attachment of health visitors to general practices in some areas in the division where there is already a close working relationship. Attachment schemes do have many disadvantages but their advantages outweigh them and the result is a better service to the patients in an area.

SALE OF WELFARE FOOD 1969

Clinic	National Dried Milk		Cod Liver Oil		Vitamin A & D tablet s		Orange Juice	
	Sold	Free	Sold	Free	Sold	Free	Sold	Free
Armthorpe	57	-	153	5	183	2	2111	14
Askern	144	7	45	1	127	-	884	5
Bawtry	50	43	35	-	53	-	631	-
Campsall	47	26	37	2	72	-	887	1
Edlington	172	14	67	-	93	-	1393	-
Finningley	26	-	30	-	65	-	622	-
Kirk Sandall	13	-	92	-	106	-	2029	2
Rossington	197	96	207	33	166	-	3087	95
Scawsby	38	1	135	-	156	-	2125	-
Sprotbrough	42	-	67	-	116	-	1957	22
Warmsworth	74	4	36	1	49	-	1422	3
Total for Rural District	860	191	904	42	1186	2	17148	142
Total for Division	1133	236	1357	44	1641	2	22737	154

There was a sharp drop in the sale of national dried milk during 1969 but sales of this commodity varies from year to year. There was again a drop in sales of cod liver oil and vitamins A and D tablets but orange juice remains extremely popular.

Voluntary helpers were again a great assistance in the clinics and some groups sell a wide variety of baby foods.



NOTIFIED BIRTHS - 1960

Area	Live Births and transfers in			Still Births			Total live and still births	Less trans- fers out	Nett total L & S births	Infant deaths
	Dom.	Inst.	Total	Dom.	Inst.	Total				
Adwick-on-Dearne	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Alverley	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Armthorpe	25	165	190	-	3	3	193	-	193	4
Askern	18	88	106	-	1	1	107	-	107	8
Austerfield	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Auckley	1	5	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	-
Barnburgh	1	12	13	-	1	1	14	-	14	-
Barnby Dun	5	25	30	-	-	-	30	-	30	-
Bawtry	8	29	37	-	-	-	37	-	37	-
Blaxton	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Bessacarr	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	-
Braithwell	2	6	8	-	-	-	8	-	8	-
Burghwallis	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
Branton	2	13	15	-	-	-	15	-	15	-
Brodsworth	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Bramwith Woodhouse	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Clifton	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Clayton	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Cadeby	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Campsall	6	23	29	-	-	-	29	-	29	1
Cusworth	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Edenthorpe	-	63	70	1	-	1	71	-	71	1
Edlington	49	25	174	-	3	3	177	1	176	6
Cantley Village	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Fenwick	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
Finningley	3	62	65	-	-	-	65	-	65	1
Hampole	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
Harlington	1	8	9	-	-	-	9	-	9	1
Hickleton	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Hooton Pagnell	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	-
Haywood	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
High Melton	1	4	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	-
Kirk Sandall	3	26	29	-	-	-	29	-	29	1
Loversall	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Marr	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Moss	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	1	2	-
Micklebring	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	-
Norton	3	23	26	-	-	-	26	-	26	-
Old Denaby	2	4	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	-
Pickburn	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Kirk Bramwith	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
Ravenfield	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Rossington	29	127	156	-	2	2	158	-	158	4
Scawsby	8	95	103	-	1	1	104	-	104	2
Skelbrooke	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Sutton	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	1
Sprotbrough	15	103	118	-	-	-	118	-	118	-
Stainton	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	1
Sunnyfields	1	6	7	-	-	-	7	-	7	-
Wadworth	2	14	16	-	-	-	16	-	16	-
Warmsworth	8	51	59	-	2	2	61	-	61	1
Total	212	1131	1343	1	13	14	1357	2	1355	32



ANTE-NATAL AND CHILD WELFARE CLINIC SESSIONS

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
ARMTHORPE Mere Lane.	am Speech Therapy				
	pm		Relaxation.	Inf. Welfare, Immunisation (fortnightly)	
ASKERN Baptist Chapel, Sutton Road.	am		Chiropody (alternate)	Immunis'n. (monthly)	
	pm		Speech Therapy.	Relaxation.	
BAWTRY 5 South Avenue	pm				
	pm				
CAMPSALL Park Drive	pm		Immunis'n (monthly)	Relaxation.	Family Planning.
	pm	Toddlers (monthly)	Inf. Welfare.		Chiropody.
KIRK SANDALL Dentons Green Lane	pm		Relaxation.	Infant Welfare.	Chiropody.
	pm			Immunis'n. (monthly)	
EDLINGTON Broomhouse Lane	am	G. P. Surgery. Chiropody. Speech therapy.	G. P. Surgery.	G. P. Surgery.	G. P. Surgery.
	pm	Family Planning.	Relaxation.	Ante-natal (G. P.)	Immunis'n. (monthly)
ROSSINGTON Nelson Road	am	G. P. Surgery.	G. P. Surgery.	G. P. Surgery.	Ante-natal (G. P.)
	pm	G. P. Surgery.	Toddlers (monthly)	G. P. Surgery.	G. P. Surgery.
SCAWSBY Barnsley Road	am	G. P. Surgery.	G. P. Surgery.	G. P. Surgery.	G. P. Surgery.
	pm	G. P. Surgery.	G. P. Surgery.	G. P. Surgery.	G. P. Surgery.
SPROTBROUGH Richmond Hill	am		G. P. Surgery.	G. P. Surgery.	G. P. Surgery.
	pm		Immunis'n. (monthly)	G. P. Surgery.	G. P. Surgery.
MOBILE CLINIC NO. 2. Alternate weeks		Family Planning (alt.)	Inf. welfare. Immunisation (fortnightly).	Relaxation.	Ante-natal (G. P.)
		Toll Bar, Bentley a.m. (alternate)	Toddlers (alternate)	Chiropody.	G. P. Surgery.
		Barnby Dun p.m. (alternate)	Pickburn, Hooton P., Scawsby (Green Lane), Claydon, Barnburgh, Harlington (monthly) a.m. (alt.)	Branton, Awkley, Blaxton, a.m. (alt.)	Edenthorpe a.m. (alt.)
		Arksey p.m. (alt.)	Braithwell p.m. (alt.)	Old Denaby p.m. High Melton Hill, Cadeby (alt.)	Wadsworth, High Melton Village, Sprotbrough p.m. (alt.)

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES - RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL - 1969

Name of Centre	No. of Infant Welfare Sessions held during the year	No. of children on "At risk" Register	No. of children who attended during the year who were born in			Total No. of children who attended during year	No. of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were born in			Total Attendances during the year
			1969	1966	1964-67		1969	1966	1964-67	
Armthorpe	51	106	166	126	83	375	1392	969	638	2999
Askern	49	76	109	69	39	217	1016	878	572	2466
Bawtry	48	45	36	56	17	109	417	298	58	773
Campall	52	53	51	138	44	233	665	517	261	1443
Edlington	49	126	139	114	29	282	1197	753	123	2073
Kirk Sandall	51	124	75	39	23	137	792	1007	551	2350
Rossington	50	165	136	90	13	239	1423	1256	156	2835
Scawsby	66	100	103	68	38	209	1728	1522	588	3838
Sprotbrough	51	124	92	61	41	194	965	1338	913	3216
Warmsworth	46	46	39	66	72	177	370	599	428	1397
Finingley R. A. F.	48	14	61	85	22	168	527	474	67	1068
Mobile clinic	387	-	187	156	118	461	1321	1328	954	3606
Total	948	979	1194	1068	539	2801	11813	10939	5309	28061

VISITS MADE BY HEALTH VISITORS

DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT ANNUAL RETURN 1969

HEALTH VISITING AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING

Cases visited by Health Visitors	No. of cases (i. e. first visits)
1. Total number of cases.	8724
2. Children born in 1969.	1329
3. Children born in 1968.	1639
4. Children born in 1964-7.	2834
5. Total number of children in lines 2-4	5802
6. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding "domestic help only" visits)	421
7. Mentally disordered persons.	18
8. Persons, excluding maternity cases discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	47
9. Number of tuberculosis households visited (i. e. visits by H. V. 's not employed solely on tuberculosis work)	54
10. Number of households visited on account of other infectious disease.	34
11. Expectant mothers.	129
12. Home Helps.	-
13. Other visits.	2219

DOMESTIC HELPS.

Although the same number of equivalent full time home helps were employed they worked fewer hours in the division in 1969 than in the previous year, but more hours were spent with people in the rural district. Mrs. Smith, the Home Help Organiser, took up duty half way through the year and has done a great deal to help spread the service more evenly throughout the division. During 1970 it is hoped to run one or two series of short talks on the care of the elderly and housewifery, to inform the home help of the importance of her work not only in maintaining a person's standards in the home but in many cases providing their most valuable contact with the world outside their home.

The Home Help Organiser is already overburdened with work and during 1970 a deputy organiser will be appointed to do much of the routine visiting, thus relieving the health visitors of almost all home help duties.

Classification of cases	Division		Tickhill U. D. C.		Adwick-le-Street U. D. C.		Bentley-with-Arksey U. D. C.		Doncaster R. D. C.	
	No. of cases	Hours worked	No. of cases	Hours worked	No. of cases	Hours worked	No. of cases	Hours worked	No. of cases	Hours worked
Maternity	15	399	3	66	-	-	1	32	11	301
Chronic sick and T. B. under 65 years	93	12956	1	216	27	3896	26	3480	39	4364
Aged 65 years and over	1272	165671	26	3191	313	41601	282	36617	651	84262
Others	24	1376	-	-	4	235	8	478	12	663
Total	1404	180402	30	3473	344	45732	317	40607	713	90590

### HOME NURSING

The Divisional staff at 31st December 1969 consisted of 18 full-time and 3 part-time nurses, 11 full-time and 2 part-time nurses were in the rural area. Cases requiring nursing in their own homes are mostly referred by general practitioners or the hospitals.

Attachment of district nurses to general practices was carried out during 1969 and it has resulted in much better co-operation and understanding between the general practitioner who now has the one district nurse working within his practice. The nurses also approve of this arrangement though in many cases it means more travelling. There have been few complaints about the attachments and I am sure this can only result in an improved service. In 1969 the nurses made over 5,000 more visits to patients who were mainly over 65 years old.

### DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT

#### ANALYSIS OF CASES COMPLETED DURING YEAR 1969 EXCLUDING CASES STILL UNDER TREATMENT ON 31ST DEC. 1969

Age Group	Classification of cases (completed cases only)						
	Medical	Surgical	Infectious diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal complications	Other	Total
0 - 4	5	24	-	-	-	-	29
5 - 14	10	22	-	1	-	-	33
15 - 44	39	75	-	3	34	-	151
45 - 64	101	71	2	3	-	-	177
65+	377	92	5	2	-	-	476
Totals	532	284	7	9	34	-	866

Total visits this year including injection visits	Classification of Cases (completed cases only) - Visits						
	Medical	Surgical	Infectious diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal complications	Other	Total
0 - 4	32	200	-	-	-	-	232
5 - 14	69	131	-	19	-	-	219
15 - 44	538	1091	-	208	332	-	2169
45 - 64	1815	1265	15	189	-	-	3284
65+	7257	1878	91	84	-	-	9310
Totals	9711	4565	106	500	332	-	15214

SUMMARY OF TOTAL CASES DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR  
(i. e. cases completed during year plus cases still under  
treatment on 31st December 1969)

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits made by Home Nurses during the year
(1) Medical	775	23578
(2) Surgical	319	6224
(3) Infectious Diseases	7	106
(4) Tuberculosis	9	500
(5) Maternal complications	36	353
(6) Other	-	-
Totals	1146	30761
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of first visit during the year	178	12621
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of first visit during the year	2	61
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	128	9334

CHIROPODY SERVICE

National Health Service Act 1946 (Section 28)

This service, which is a free service, continues to expand and appended is a table showing clinics and attendances. Some clinics are run by voluntary secretaries and I would express my thanks to them for their valued help and co-operation.

The County Council scheme for the provision of free chiropody commenced on 1st February 1960.



The scheme provides for free treatment to be given to persons in the following categories:

1. AGED - Persons of pensionable age (men over 65 years and women over 60 years of age).
2. PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED - A person suffering from a disability directly associated with the need for chiropody treatment, or a handicap which in itself prevents a person from attending to his own feet, e. g. blindness.
3. EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Chiropody treatment is given either at an organised clinic session in premises provided by voluntary association, or in a local authority clinic or by domiciliary treatment on medical grounds. Domiciliary treatment is only recommended where a person cannot get to a clinic as this method is much more costly, the present fee being 20/0d per visit.

Persons requiring chiropody treatment and who fall in one of the above categories can be referred either to the Divisional Medical Officer, who is responsible for overall supervision of the scheme, health visitor, or to the Secretary of the nearest voluntary association, a list of Secretaries is given below.

Initial approval is given for one year and renewed when necessary with a maximum of six treatments per year. .

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Secretary</u>
Armthorpe (Welfare)	Mrs. H. Belk, Glebe Farm, Mere Lane, Armthorpe.
Askern.	Mrs. E. Rice, 32 Airstone Road, Askern.
Bawtry.	Mrs. Winter, 31 Kingswood Close, Bawtry.
Braithwell.	Mrs. F. Houghton, "Mayfield", Doncaster Road, Braithwell.
Edenthorpe.	Mrs. Steptoe, 8 Clovelly Road, Edenthorpe.
Fenwick.	Mrs. M. Hall, Orchard End, Lawn Lane, Fenwick.
Rossington.	Mrs. Puttergill, 57 Childers Street, Hyde Park, Doncaster.
Scawsby.	Mrs. D. Wilson, 27 Regent Grove, York Road, Doncaster.
Warmsworth.	Mrs. E. Baldwin, 14 Cecil Avenue, Warmsworth.

#### DIRECT SERVICE

Persons in the undermentioned areas should be referred either to a health visitor or the Divisional Health Office:

Barnburgh, Hickleton, and Harlington.	
Blaxton, Branton, Awkley, and Finningley.	
Old Denaby.	Norton.
Wadworth.	Campsall.
Edlington.	Kirk Sandall.
Sprotbrough.	

This is a particularly valuable service for the elderly, for not only does it play a vital part in keeping the elderly active but it ensures in cases where there is a failing blood circulation in the legs, and correct care of the feet is essential, that proper care is given.

AREA Voluntary Association	Chiroprapist	No. of sess- ions	No. of patients				Total No, treated		No. of treatments				Total No. of treatments	
			Clinic		Domiciliary		P	PH	P	PH	Clinic		Domiciliary	
P	PH	P	PH	P	PH	P	PH	P	PH	P	PH	P	PH	
Armthorpe	Mr. J. A. Gymer	38	75	-	27	-	102	-	335	-	122	-	457	-
Askern	Mrs. K. Bellwood	63	98	3	36	1	134	4	474	12	172	3	646	15
Bawtry	Mr. R. G. Mason	24	50	-	26	-	76	-	214	-	106	-	320	-
Braithwell	Mr. J. E. Ashmore	12	17	-	8	-	25	-	84	-	45	-	129	-
Edenthorpe	Mr. J. A. Gymer	12	22	1	4	-	26	1	96	2	22	-	118	2
Fenwick	Mrs. K. Bellwood	6	10	-	-	-	10	-	47	-	-	-	47	-
Rossington	Mr. L. Berry	55	150	-	69	2	219	2	447	-	302	9	749	9
Warmsworth	Mr. W. Garton	25	61	-	-	-	61	-	222	-	-	-	222	-
Seawsby	Mr. P. Sykes	45	120	1	30	4	150	5	393	3	157	13	550	16
Sub- Total (Voluntary)		280	603	5	200	7	803	12	2312	17	926	25	3238	42
<u>DIRECT SERVICE</u>														
Barnburgh and Hickleton	Mr. A. Aldam ) Mr. B. Otley )	18	36	-	8	1	44	1	160	-	24	2	184	2
Armthorpe	Mr. J. A. Gymer	26	72	-	-	-	72	-	226	-	-	-	226	-
Blaxton and Auckley	Mr. J. Mason	-	-	-	50	-	50	-	-	-	207	-	207	-
Edlington	Mr. W. Garton	84	145	9	68	2	213	11	673	24	187	8	860	32
Norton and Campsall	Mrs. K. Bellwood	29	57	-	12	1	69	1	250	-	61	2	311	2
Sprotbrough	Mr. P. Sykes	26	50	2	46	2	96	4	204	6	209	13	413	19
Old Denaby	Mr. J. A. Gymer	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	9	-	9
Wadworth	Mr. B. Otley	18	30	-	2	-	32	-	141	-	3	-	144	-
Kirk Sandall	Mr. P. Sykes	43	90	2	31	-	121	2	359	6	145	-	504	6
Sub- Total (Direct)		244	480	13	217	8	697	21	2013	36	836	34	2849	70
Grand Total (Doncaster R. D. C.)		524	1083	18	417	15	1500	33	4325	53	1762	59	6087	112

## MEALS ON WHEELS

The Good Neighbours in Rossington continued their splendid work of providing a luncheon club and doing a meals delivery service. The enthusiasm of the voluntary workers shows no sign of flagging and contributed largely to the success.

Up to the middle of July a meals service was provided twice weekly in the parishes of Edlington and Armthorpe, with meals from the British Ropes canteen and Rose House County Welfare Home, and once weekly to the parishes of Bawtry, Brodsworth/Sprotbrough and Askern/Norton/ Campsall using a frozen meal system. In the service to Edlington and Armthorpe voluntary drivers delivered the meals and I would like to thank them for the time they so willingly gave in order to give a valuable service to the elderly in the community.

It was in July, however, that a central kitchen was established in Copley Road to provide a meals on wheels service for the whole district, apart from Rossington. The new system used individually packed deep frozen meals which were end-cooked, placed in a hot-lock container and delivered by two paid part-time drivers to the aforementioned parishes twice weekly. This service was readily accepted by the elderly who found each of the selection of 12 meals sufficient, appetising, and of a consistently high quality.

The success of this new venture which is the first of its type in the North of England is largely due to the work of Mrs. Buckley and the two part-time drivers who also do the end-cooking. Towards the end of the year plans were being laid to start the first luncheon club using this type of meal and depending on the success of this I feel that this service ought to expand now by the establishment of luncheon clubs in the different parishes, for not only does a luncheon club provide a nutritious meal but it also provides a social occasion and an opportunity to meet and talk to other people which is vitally important for the lonely elderly.

### Meals delivered

1st January to 11th July	-	6332
14th July to 31st December	-	<u>8084</u>
Total for the year		<u>14416</u>

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE (ALL ARE DIVISIONAL FIGURES)

### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The scheme of school medical inspection which was revised in 1968 continued unmodified in 1969 due to the apparent success of the changes. The increased supervision of hearing and vision every two years meant that pupils were being referred earlier for treatment. This will undoubtedly place a strain on the existing specialist services which, up to the present, have successfully coped with demand. Expansion of the services offered by the School Health Department is unfortunately limited by shortage of both medical and nursing staff and the amount of health education done in schools has been less than wished. Talks have been given to pupils on various



subjects including drugs and venereal disease. There have been indications of a soft drug problem in at least one comprehensive school but it is difficult to gauge the extent of this. A short talk and discussion did take place in one school with the staff and the school doctors.

During the year a consultant paediatrician came from Sheffield and talked to teachers in the division on two occasions about his work of the comprehensive assessment of the minimally handicapped child. These talks proved to be interesting and stimulating to teachers, who were given a greater insight into the types of handicap caused by brain damage. This work of assessing minimally handicapped children will undoubtedly open up a vast new field for paediatricians and school doctors. This work will surely be followed by improved educational techniques for children who have learning difficulties.

### SPECIALIST CLINICS

Specialist clinics are held for all children suffering from orthopaedic defects and defective vision.

Appended is a list of such clinics held during the year, for all children in the Division.

#### (a) Refraction - Mr. Marshall and Dr. Mehta

Clinics held at Chequer Road, Doncaster.

No. of sessions.	79
No. of children referred.	1336
No. of children attended.	913
Glasses prescribed.	229
Treatment required.	153
For re-examination	713
Referred for operation.	2

#### (b) Orthopaedic - Mr. Maitland Smith

Clinics are held bi-monthly at Doncaster Royal Infirmary.

No. of sessions.	9	
	<u>Pre-school children</u>	<u>School children</u>
No. of individual patients seen by the consultant, including those continuing attendance from the previous year	29	43
No. of above:-		
(1) Referred for operative treatment as short stay cases only.	1	2

(2)	Recommended treatment by orthopaedic nurse or physiotherapist:-	<u>Pre-school children</u>	<u>School children</u>
(i)	at treatment centres	7	7
(ii)	domiciliary	3	5
(3)	No. of children who obtained operative treatment	-	-
(4)	Total number of attendances at consultant clinic	49	58

(c) Paediatric

Dr. Tiwary continued to hold clinics in the division and phased this service out by the end of the year. All new paediatric cases were referred to the consultants at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary with whom we already had very good co-operation.

No. of sessions	15	
No. of individual patients seen:	<u>Pre-school children</u>	<u>School children</u>
(1) New cases	-	-
(2) Cases attending from previous year	11	28
Total No. of attendances at clinics	18	60
Summary of type of defects:		
Psychological	-	-
Respiratory system, including E. N. T. defects	1	5
Gastro-intestinal system	-	-
Incontinence	-	9
Developmental	3	1
Epilepsy	1	1
Habit spasms	-	-
Migraine	-	3
Nutritional	-	2
Congenital deformities	-	-
Mental defect including E. S. N.	1	2
Speech	-	2
Heart circulatory system	2	-
Genito-urinary system	-	-
Unclassified	3	3
	<u>11</u>	<u>28</u>

## Audiology Clinic.

### Report for the year 1969

No. of sessions 38

#### No. of individual children attending

(a)	Referred for first time in year	90
(b)	Also attended in previous year	59
		<u>149</u>

No. of attendances 172

#### Ages of children referred (new cases)

Under 1 year	7
1 to 2 years	9
2 to 5 years	14
5 to 8 years	38
8 to 11 years	16
Over 11 years	6
	<u>90</u>

#### Results of investigation

No. of children with significant hearing loss	59
No. of children without significant hearing loss	76
No. not yet diagnosed	14

#### Recommendations

Hearing aid recommended	6
To sit in front of class	8
Speech therapy	7
School for deaf	6
School for partially hearing	1
Referred to E. N. T. Clinic	25
Referred to psychologist	27
For supervision by peripatetic teacher	13
Referred to child guidance clinic	1
Trial - deaf school nursery	9

The importance of detecting deafness as early as possible cannot be over-emphasised and the work of this clinic continued to expand.

#### Speech Therapy

During the year two part time speech therapists were employed in the division giving a total of eight half day sessions. Two sessions were allocated to the Anchorage School for the Educationally Sub-normal where there were particular problems and clinics were held weekly at Edlington, Askern, and Armthorpe in the rural district, as well as Scawthorpe Clinic and the Divisional Offices at Station Road, Doncaster.

Child Guidance

No. of sessions during the year - 163	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of new cases seen during the year	59	39	98
Referred from previous year	80	40	120
Re-opened cases	15	7	22
Discharged or admitted for residential treatment	55	41	96
Cases carried forward	99	45	144

Total number of attendances - 1114

During the year 163 sessions were held at Woodlands.

The child psychiatrist, Dr. Hopkirk, left to take up another appointment during the year and there was a short gap before a replacement was found for him. The number of attendances have increased and the number on the register has also shown a rise.

A Child Guidance Clinic which functions for only two days weekly in the division with over 23,000 school children is really quite inadequate.

A. B. C. G. Routine Vaccination of School Children (Division)

1. Acceptances

(a)	No. offered vaccination.	1886
(b)	No. found to have been vaccinated previously.	32
(c)	No. of acceptors	1721
(d)	Percentage of acceptances.	92.6

2. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test

(a)	No. of children tested.	1648
(b)	Result of test:-	

	<u>Heaf Test</u>	<u>Mantoux Test</u>
(i) Positive	90	4
(ii) Negative	1272	205
(iii) Not ascertained	75	2
		Total 1648
(c) Percentage positive	6.69	1.92
		Total 5.98

3. Vaccination

(a)	Following negative Heaf Test	1268
(b)	Following negative Mantoux Test	205
		Total 1473

## B. C. G. VACCINATION - CONTACT SCHEME

Details of B. C. G. Vaccination of contacts undertaken by Chest Physicians on behalf of the County Council during the year ended 31st December 1969.

	Age (years)			Total
	0-4	5-15	16+	
<u>Pre-vaccination Skin Test</u>				
No. skin tested	56	84	21	161
No. found positive	5	19	12	36
No. found negative	51	65	9	125
<u>No. vaccinated</u>	42	36	9	87

The number of children vaccinated against tuberculosis increased from 1968 and a higher percentage of children accepted this procedure. It is interesting to compare the results of the two different skin tests which were done on similar groups of children. I personally doubt the results obtained by Heaf test and prefer Mantoux testing which is much more accurate. Unfortunately this test is not satisfactorily performed by the Medical Panjet which injects by pressure and not needle. The jet gun gives good results with vaccination and other procedures and most of the children had B. C. G. vaccination by this more acceptable method.

### 4. Cleanliness Inspections

These were continued routinely in schools throughout the year except in the comprehensive schools, where inspections were only carried out occasionally at the request of the school staff.

### Periodic Medical Examination of School Children

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	No. of pupils who received medical examination	Nutrition	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1965 and later	-	-	-
1964	729	726	3
1963	1296	1293	3
1962	507	507	-
1961	287	286	1
1960	552	552	-
1959	387	387	-
1958	155	153	2
1957	42	42	-
1956	11	11	-
1955	920	920	-
1954 and earlier	706	702	4
Total	5592	5579	13

Fewer children were examined during the year because of the continued policy of selective medical inspection at the age of nine which means that more time is spent on fewer examinations.

## Special Examinations at Divisional Health Office and Child Welfare Clinics

### A. CHILDREN

For absenteeism	28
For special school	37
For physical examination	124
For child guidance	25
Freedom from infection	64
Bewerley Park examinations	75
For I. Q. examinations	101
Care and guidance	15
Part-time employment	23
National child development study	36

### B. ADULTS

Canteen workers, cleaners etc.	248
Temporary teachers	8
Training college entrants	130
Superannuation examinations for all departments	45
Scawsby Teachers' Training College examinations	96

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1969  
(other than Tuberculosis)

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE

Arranged in the manner prescribed by the Registrar General

Age Group	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis			Measles		Dysentery		Puerperal Pyrexia		Paratyphoid "B"		Infective Jaundice	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	Non-Paralytic	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	32	27	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 years	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	31	32	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3 years	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	35	25	3	2	-	-	-	2	4	4
4 years	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	34	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
5-9 years	33	38	-	-	-	-	-	97	96	18	9	-	-	-	16	24	8
10-14 years	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	2	-	-	-	-	10	7	7
15-24 years	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	5
25 and over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	54	60	-	1	-	-	-	245	238	30	25	-	-	-	35	50	-

Age Group	Acute Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Meningococcal infection		Acute Encephalitis		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Infectious	Non-Infectious	F
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-44 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The amount of Scarlet Fever increased during 1969 from the 1968 figure but the disease is mild in nature and recovery is speeded by chemotherapy. Infective jaundice also increased in 1969 and this is an illness which can sometimes have unfortunate consequences.

I find it interesting to look back 50 years and note the infectious diseases notified then - diphtheria 27 (4 deaths), erysipelas 9, scarlet fever 28 (2 deaths), typhoid 6 (3 deaths), acute poliomyelitis 1, cerebro-spinal fever 3, measles and German measles 678 (33 deaths), pulmonary tuberculosis 81 and other forms of tuberculosis 29 (55 deaths). There were also 34 deaths in children under 2 due to "diarrhoea".

I think these two sets of figures easily demonstrate the progress made in improving the conditions under which people live, the standard of living and medical care.

## TUBERCULOSIS

### NEW CASES 1969

Age Group	Respiratory		Meninges & C. N. S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	1	-	-	-	-
5-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24 years	1	-	-	-	-	-
25-44 years	-	1	-	-	-	1
45-64 years	2	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	2	1	-	-	-	1
Totals	5	3	-	-	-	2

### DEATHS 1969

Age Group	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	M	M	M
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-
5-14 years	-	-	-	-
15-24 years	-	-	-	-
25-44 years	-	-	-	-
45-64 years	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	1	-	-
Totals	-	1	-	-

10 new cases were notified in 1969, compared with 20 in 1968 and 15 in 1967. Tuberculosis is now much more frequently seen in people over the age of 45 and deaths from the disease are more often among the elderly.



## CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF TUBERCULOSIS AND CHEST CONDITIONS

A special Committee for this purpose has been established for some years. The Committee consists of lay members and representatives of the Medical Officers of Health in Doncaster and district. Financial assistance is given to the Committee by the West Riding County Council and the Doncaster County Borough.

It has been possible to help many cases with clothing, bedding, etc. This Committee carries out most useful work and the advice of the special health visitor for tuberculosis is always available.

On the recommendation of the consultant physician, milk is provided free to all active tuberculosis patients, though I feel that this is an anachronism which could easily be stopped.

(a) No. of patients receiving extra nourishment at 31st December 1968	18
(b) No. of patients granted extra nourishment during the year	6
(c) No. of grants discontinued	9
(d) No. of patients receiving extra nourishment at 31st December 1969	15
(e) Total orders issued in 1969	87

## PROBLEM FAMILIES

A co-ordinating committee, of which I am the Chairman, meets regularly during which particular problems are fully discussed. Most of the work in this field is settled at informal sub-committee meetings with the officials concerned in a case, when the best practicable means of helping a family are considered and the work of departments co-ordinated. This has often saved a great deal of work and unnecessary visiting of families. The number of families on the register has decreased by one.

### Problem Families Register

Old cases brought from 1968	23
New cases during 1969	<u>12</u>
	35
Cases removed from register during 1969	<u>13</u>
Cases on register 31st December 1969	<u>22</u>

## CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

Details of smears taken during 1969:

Clinic	No. of sessions held during year	No. of patients attending for first time during year	Total No. of smears taken	No. of patients with positive smears	Referred to G. P. with breast tumours
Armthorpe	7	133	133	-	4
Askern	5	77	77	-	-
Bawtry	2	39	39	-	-
Campsall	3	46	46	-	-
Edlington	5	99	99	-	1
Kirk Sandall	3	55	56	-	2
Rossington	11	214	216	-	6
Scawsby	4	73	73	-	-
Sprotbrough	5	99	99	-	-
Total	45	835	838	-	13

An increased number of women attended these clinics during 1969 but no positive smears were discovered. Thirteen women were referred to their general practitioner because of lumps discovered in the breast. Examination of the breasts and tuition in self-examination is an important function of these clinics.

I am pleased to note a reduction in the waiting list, but there are still far too few women attending for this examination which is painless, re-assuring and may even be life saving.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES (DIVISION)

This service continues to function well. During the year 309 mentally ill and sub-normal cases were referred to the three Mental Welfare Officers and 128 of these were admitted to hospital and hostel.

Section 60.	(Court Order)	-
Section 25.	(Observation)	21
Section 26.	(Treatment)	3
Section 29.	(Emergency)	14
Section 5.	(Informal)	61
Short stay care		28
Permanent care		-
W. R. C. C. Hostel		1
Total		128

The staff of Mental Welfare Officers increased from two to three is still inadequate for the needs of this Division if the Welfare Officer is to give support and guidance, and aid rehabilitation of the mentally ill. Dealing with mentally sick people is a difficult task often hindered by lack of understanding by the relatives and the public of mental illness and frequently time consuming. It is hoped to increase the establishment of officers during 1970.

No. on Register at 31st December 1969 - Adwick-le-Street.

Males		Females	
Under 16	16 years and over	Under 16	16 years and over
28	29	28	35
57		63	
120			

DETAILS OF ALL DIVISIONAL PATIENTS AT TRAINING CENTRES

Area	Adwick T. C.		Wath T. C.		Maltby T. C.		Doncaster C. B. T. C.		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Doncaster R. D. C.	29	35	-	2	2	2	-	2	72
Adwick-le-Street U. D. C.	15	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Bentley-with-Arksey U. D. C.	11	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Tickhill U. D. C.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Divisional Total	57	61	-	2	2	2	-	2	126
Thorne R. D. C.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	57	63	-	2	2	2	-	2	128

The training centre for the severely sub-normal at Adwick-le-Street continues with its valuable work. Though built to take 88 trainees it has 120 on the register and a regular attendance of over 100. The centre has a trained and enthusiastic staff. It does, however, lack a special care unit for which there is a waiting list of nearly 12. I am hoping that a start will be made in 1970 to the proposed extensions which will give a new adult wing and a new special care unit. The work of the training centre is supplemented by the hard work done by members of the Doncaster and District, and Don Valley Societies for the Mentally Handicapped who provide many social activities.

Divisional Figures - Bentley-with-Arksey U. D., Adwick U. D.,  
Doncaster R. D., and Tickhill U. D.

Care and Guidance, 1969.

Sub-Normal				Severely Sub-Normal				Mentally Ill				Elderly Mentally Infirm		Psycho-pathic				Total	
Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
22	30	47	63	10	10	23	14	-	-	51	62	9	23	-	-			152	202
																		354	

2. Patients referred during 1969

Referred By	Sub-Normal				Severely Sub-Normal				Mentally Ill				Psycho-pathic				Total		
	Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		M	F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
General Practitioners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	66	-	-	-	-	39	66	
Hospital - In Patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	34	44	-	-	-	-	35	44	
Hospital - Out Patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	
Education Departments	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	
Police and Courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	-	-	8	5	
Other Sources	3	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	60	110	-	-	-	-	64	113	
Total	9	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	145	229	-	-	-	-	156	232	
																		388	

# VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

## Vaccination of persons under age 16 completed during 1969

Table 1 - Completed Primary Courses - Number of persons under age 16

Type of vaccine or dose	1969	Year of birth				Others under age 16	Total
		1968	1967	1966	1962-1965		
1. Quadruple DTPP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Triple DTP	12	586	20	6	5	-	629
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	2	3	3	33	3	44
5. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Tetanus	-	-	-	-	1	9	10
8. Salk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Sabin	12	593	27	12	53	9	706
10. Measles	-	139	783	379	710	68	2076
11. Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria)	12	588	23	9	38	3	673
12. Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping Cough)	12	586	20	6	5	-	629
13. Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus)	12	588	23	9	39	12	683
14. Lines 1+8+9 (Polio)	12	593	27	12	53	9	706

Table 2 - Reinforcing Doses - Number of persons under age 16

Type of vaccine or dose	1969	Year of birth				Others under age 16	Total
		1968	1967	1966	1962-1965		
1. Quadruple DTPP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Triple DTP	-	7	39	2	76	7	131
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	-	4	1	1141	97	1243
5. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	9	7	16
6. Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Tetanus	-	-	-	1	3	20	24
8. Salk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Sabin	-	6	13	3	1234	126	1382
10. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria)	-	7	43	3	1226	111	1390
12. Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping cough)	-	7	39	2	76	7	131
13. Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus)	-	7	43	4	1220	124	1398
14. Lines 1+8+9 (Polio)	-	6	13	3	1234	126	1382

Smallpox Vaccination (Division)

Age at Vaccination	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-Vaccinated
0 - 3 months	-	-
3 - 6 months	1	-
6 - 9 months	8	-
9 - 12 months	8	-
1 year	610	-
2 - 4 years	226	13
5 - 15 years	28	40
Total	881	53
Over 16	62	105
Total	943	158

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION (DIVISION)

	Age under 5 years	Age 5 years and over but not 16	Total
No. of children (including temporary residents) who completed the full course of immunisation in the authority's area between 1st January and 31st December 1969.	632	41	673
No. of children who received booster injections	53	1337	1390

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION (DIVISION)

	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-15 years	Total
No. Immunised	12	7615	9923	7911	25461
Estimated child population	11000		20000		31000
Percentage immunised	69.3		89.17		82.13

### WHOOPIG COUGH IMMUNISATION (DIVISION)

Age at 31. 12. 69. i. e. born in year	Under 1969	1-4 1968/1965	5-9 1964/1958	10-15 1959/1955	Total
Immunised 1969	12	615	2	-	629
Reinforcing doses	-	73	51	7	131
Previously immunised	-	6875	9267	6396	22538
Total immunised	12	7563	9320	6403	23298

### IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS (DIVISION)

	Age under 5 years 1965 to 1969	Age 5 years and over but not 16 1955 to 1964	Total
No. of children (including temporary residents) who completed the full course of immunisation between 1st January and 31st December 1969	641	42	683
Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i. e. subsequent to complete full course)	107	1291	1398

The number of children completing the course of immunisation and vaccination decreased from 1968 but it is good to see an increase in the number of children having reinforcing doses.

I am sure that in the years ahead the effect of using a computer for these procedures will show in having rates of immunisation and vaccination in the region of 90%.

During the year we were fortunate in not having any severe reactions to measles vaccine, which had been noticed in other areas and which resulted in the withdrawal of one vaccine by the makers. This led to a shortage of measles vaccine for some time, but I hope this will be quickly remedied and this new valuable preventive measure offered to all children 16 months old and others who have not had measles.



# FACTORIES ACT 1961

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1969  
for the Rural District of Doncaster in the County of Yorkshire (W. R.)

Prescribed particulars on the administration of  
the Factories Act 1961

## PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health  
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	No. of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	22	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	136	35	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	28	24	4	-
Total	186	65	5	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H. M. Inspector	Referred by H. M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	3	-	2	-
(b) Unsuitable/defective	-	2	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	5	-	4	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosec- utions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosec- utions
Wearing apparel - making, etc., cleaning and washing.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-



ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE - 1969

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING  
SUPERINTENDENT, R. DURANT, M. A. P. H. I.

Statement of inspections made during the year in pursuance of reg. 25 (20)  
of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS 1936-61.

Section 92.	Nuisances, Initial	201
	Re-inspections	482
Section 39.	Drainage, Initial	97
	Re-inspections	130
Drainage surveys		45
Inspection and testing drains		23
Conversions	S. 47 (1) to sewer	269
	S. 47 (4) to cesspool	25
Public cleansing	Tips	98
	Salvage	57
	Paper sacks	114
	Trade refuse	120
	Other services	445
Verminous premises	Bed bugs	40
	Other vermin	149
	Dirty houses	29
Public sanitary conveniences		6
School sanitary conveniences		1
Water supplies	Public supplies investigated	7
	Private supplies investigated	10
	Samples from public supplies	88
	Samples from private supplies	10
	Samples from public and school bathing pools	37
	Chemical water samples	4
Infectious disease cases		493
Infectious disease contacts		119
Food poisoning		6

HOUSING ACTS 1957-69.

S. 4. Individual unfit premises.	97
Demolitions	57
Property repairable at reasonable cost	270
Overcrowding	8
Clearance areas	11
Rehousing	6
Aged and infirm persons' welfare	12
Problem families	28
Aged persons' warden scheme	38
Meals on wheels	71
Improvement grants	531
Qualification certificates	39
Improvement area surveys and visits	16
Re-inspection of premises	79

## CIVIC AMENITIES ACT 1967

Refuse and litter dumping	87
Court action, do.	1
Provision and maintenance of litter baskets	34
Removal of abandoned vehicles	167
Court action, do.	1

## WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT 1951

Visits of hawkers' premises	8
Registration of food hawkers' vehicles and premises	11
Visits of hairdressers' premises	13
Registration of hairdressers' premises	10
Section 95 - moveable dwellings, gypsies	91

## CLEAN AIR ACTS 1956-68

New plant and equipment	10
Existing plant and equipment	4
S 16. Smoke nuisances	37
Colliery spoilbanks	17
Measuring equipment	532
Smoke observations	138
Smoke control areas (survey)	332
Surveys	60
Railways	1
S. 1. Industrial smoke nuisance	6

## FACTORIES ACT 1961

Factories with power	35
Factories without power	6
Building sites	21
General inspections	3

## MARKETS

Rossington	219
Others	11

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

Special surveys - frozen food sales	17
Vending machines	13
Slaughterhouses, supervision	70
Meat inspection	439
Food inspection	57
Registration of food preparing premises, S. 16.	10
Dairies	10
Butchers' shops	27
Bakeries	15
Fish and chip shops	35
Food Hygiene Regulations	270
S. 2 Investigations	31
S. 2 Legal proceedings	3

Cafes, restaurants and hotel kitchens	72
School canteens	29
Bacteriological sampling - food equipment	29 21
Registration of ice cream shops	10
Ice cream sampling	1
Milk sampling	1
Licensed premises	17
Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles Regulations	60
Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations	2
Milk containers	2
Poultry inspection	20

## CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

Site licensing and enquiries	74
Council owned sites	7
Inspection of vans before admission to local authority sites	2
Contraventions	8

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

Burials	8
Part III Accommodation	2
Exhumations	3

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

Licensing of pet shops	3
Keeping of animals	24

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER 1957

Disinfections and disposal of anthrax carcasses 3

## ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

Registration of premises	9
New premises	8

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

Rodent control 84

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT 1955

Sanitary conveniences for field workers	5
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NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

Sound level readings	95
Background sound readings and surveys	35
Mobile vehicles	2
Pneumatic tools	6
Other visits	52
Blasting operations	13

## WOODWORM AND DRY ROT CONTROL

General visits	14
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## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Initial visits	16
Re-inspections and registration enquiries	114
Investigation of accidents	5

## MISCELLANEOUS

Mortuaries	3
Pollution of streams and watercourses	5
Dust emission	60
Offensive Trades	43
Insect pests	34
Intensive farming nuisances	2
Storage of milk bottles	8
Scrap Metal Dealers' Act	4
Slaughter licences	9
Play centres	2
Mink farms	2
Launderettes	4
Dogs fouling footpaths	1

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## EUROPEAN CONSERVATION YEAR 1970

In view of the fact that 1970 is European Conservation Year and that a Royal Commission on pollution has also been set up and is now preparing a report on the control of environmental pollution it indicates that this type of report is now gaining a new significance. In past reports I have referred to the Annual Health Report as being a social document which may well be of interest to future citizens, and consequently this report is intended to emphasise pollution problems of our day, the circumstances in which they have arisen, and the control measures foreseen at the present time.

It is felt that only by presenting these problems in this light can other improvements and developments, and control measures, be seen in a true perspective.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS 1936 AND 1961

#### 1. Nuisances.

##### (a) Agricultural.

##### (i) Pea haulm.

It would now appear that the nuisance which has been mentioned over the past ten years in connection with the storage and distribution of pea haulm has now been solved and unless specific problems again arise it is not anticipated that this matter will be referred to in an Annual Report. This is an outstanding case where the efforts of local farmers have solved, at some expense and re-arrangement of work schedule, a severe nuisance which at one time appeared to be intransigent.

##### (ii) Poultry keeping.

Throughout Britain public health authorities have kept a closer watch on poultry breeding establishments due to the intensive commercialisation of this rapidly growing industry which has brought new problems of waste disposal. Last year's report spoke of difficulties experienced in one parish due to the keeping of 40,000 poultry, but fortunately the difficulties in waste disposal experienced in 1968 did not recur in 1969 and no nuisance conditions existed. It is, however, a problem to be kept closely under watch.

##### (b) Blasting.

Complaints regarding blasting at lime-stone quarries in the area recurred throughout the year and due to the kind co-operation of the I. C. I. Explosives Section and also the managements of the quarries concerned facilities were made available for vibrograph readings to be taken at a number of such blasting operations. Typical results are as follows:

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Extent of reading</u>
Stainton	July 1969	. 00025"
Stainton	July 1969	. 0005"
Warmsworth	October 1969	. 00025"

It is interesting to note that the I. C. I. Nobel Division have carried out a good deal of research into the question of movement of dwellings and it has been found that the smallest amplitude which caused cracking of the pointing was .0082". A brick pier, the Division says, is considerably weaker than a house and it is contended that an amplitude of .008" gives a conservative estimate of the limiting amplitude for conventional structures. It has, however, been found that movements of .0015" or more can be felt by most individuals and the higher the associated frequency of the movement (as distinct from the amplitude) the more perceptible it becomes.

Some recent American work takes into account the frequency of the movement in addition to the amplitude and the reports which are received in the department from the local I. C. I. investigators normally refer to both the amplitude and a figure (which is referred to as the peak particle velocity) which takes into account both the amplitude and the frequency of the vibration. It is considered that if the peak particle velocity is less than 2" per second then the structure might be considered safe from the ground movement caused by blasting operations.

I have set out the above factors in detail so that the Committee can see that vibration is not a simple problem and the difficulty which is being experienced in the department at the moment is that a vibrograph reading taken at the time of a blast relates solely to the conditions obtaining at the particular point of recording under the conditions operating at the time. In other words, a person living at a different distance from the blasting operation, with possibly different sub-strata, different constructional factors in the dwelling, and with a different human perceptibility, may have a completely different interpretation of the vibration. It is obviously not possible, however, to have vibrographs positioned throughout a district to record blasts, whenever they may occur, and in simple terms now that we have more experience in this problem the questions to be asked are:

- (a) Is the blasting operation sufficient to be a nuisance pursuant to the Noise Abatement Act 1960 (which also covers "vibration")?
- (b) What control is possible by the local authority or private individuals?

With regard to query (a) I am not satisfied that, from the evidence to date, we have any solid case for regarding the effects of the blasting activities to be statutory nuisances within the meaning of the Public Health Act 1936

With regard to (b) I feel that our policy of co-operation and interchange of information with the quarry owners is helping to form public information on this matter and that we can do but little more as a local authority. At the same time, any private individual has the right to take up his own case if damage has occurred, but of course he is faced with the onus of proving that it was the specific responsibility of a particular firm; additionally, of course, Section 1 (2) of the Noise Abatement Act gives three or more persons who are occupiers of land or premises who are aggrieved by a noise or vibration nuisance certain rights to take action themselves.

(c) Dust nuisance.

There was one dust nuisance of significance in the year under review - at Edlington Colliery where a coal crushing plant was set up to meet temporary requirements. Immediate action was taken by the Coal Board when the nuisance conditions were drawn to their attention and arrangements for permanent sprays were effected which kept the local problem under control.

During the year a new crushing, screening and coating plant was constructed at one of the lime quarries in the area and this came into production in early April. Regrettably, however, dust was found to be emitted in quantity and the plant was immediately closed by the management to prevent local nuisance. The whole of the dust extraction system was overhauled and modifications were carried out. Operational difficulties were again experienced, however, and at the end of the year further modifications to the dust suppression plant had not been entirely successful. Observations were still being maintained at the end of the year.

(d) Maggot factory.

There is one maggot factory in the south-western part of the area and it has a recent history of difficulties in nuisance control. Once again it changed hands in the year under review and the new owner signified his intention to re-organise the whole of the operation of the maggot farming and began reconstructional work to prevent the possibility of nuisance. Undoubtedly the biggest problems are the disposal of waste feeding material and odour control, but in the first problem reasonable arrangements had been made at the end of the year and a considerable improvement had been noted in the day to day operation of the firm. Further odour control measures were being investigated.

2. Water supplies.

The water supply in the district is mainly provided by the Doncaster and District Joint Water Board from deep wells situated in the Bunter Sandstone and is satisfactory in quantity and quality; details of sampling during the year were as follows:

Estimated number of dwellings served by Doncaster & District Joint Water Board in rural district area	Number of bacteriological samples taken	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
25,167	85	-

As in previous years, little sampling of private wells was carried out, and the possible extension of the mains by Doncaster and District Joint Water Board is still under review. Every effort is taken, however, to improve private well supplies wherever possible and to close houses which have unsuitable supplies. At the end of the year 29 dwellings were served by 17 private supplies. These private supplies are in the following parishes; two of the dwellings shown overleaf are now subject to Demolition Orders.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Number of wells</u>	<u>Houses served</u>
Armthorpe	1	1
Auckley	1	1
Barnburgh	1	1
Barnby Dun	5	7
Braithwell	1	1
Blaxton	1	1
Hampole	1	3
Moss	4	4
Wadworth	1	1

Additionally there are nine houses at Moorhouse (in the parish of Hooton Pagnell ) served by a land spring.

During the year under review seven samples were taken; one was satisfactory and six unsatisfactory. Four of these samples came from one well at Moss which serves a railway crossing house. The pump itself was removed; a new pump fitted and the well was sterilised but later results showed that this had had little effect and it would appear that the cone of influence of the well is now contaminated. By the end of the year the Railway authorities had agreed to take a piped water supply to the cottage from the nearest water main.

Six chemical analyses of the main sources of supply were taken and a typical analysis of each source is as follows:

	<u>Finningley/ Rossington Bridge</u>	<u>Nutwell/ Thornham</u>	<u>Austerfield/ Highfield Lane</u>	<u>Thrybergh/ Yorkshire Derwent</u>
	<u>Parts per million</u>			
Free carbon dioxide as CO <sub>2</sub>	6 0	10 0	6 0	None
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N	0 032	0 104	0 072	0 160
Albuminoid nitrogen as N	0 032	0 080	0 056	0 120
Nitrous nitrogen	None	Faint trace	None	Faint trace
Nitric nitrogen as N	2 47	1 90	2 43	1 34
Poisonous metals (lead)	-----	less than 0 04	-----	-----
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	195 9	197 9	213 9	95 9
Temporary	120 6	150 7	170 8	25 1
Permanent	75 3	47 2	43 1	70 8
Permanganate figure as O	0 20	0 16	0 20	1 00
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	120 6	150 7	170 8	25 1
pH	7 5	7 5	7 6	8 2

Samples to assess the natural fluoride content of the water were taken from public supplies in the rural district area during the year, the results being as follows

		<u>Parts per million</u>
Austerfield Pumping Station	No 1 Borehole	0 04
Austerfield Pumping Station	No 2 Borehole	0 15
Armthorpe Pumping Station	No 1 Borehole	0 05
Finningley Pumping Station	No 2 Borehole	0 08
Finningley Pumping Station	No 3 Borehole	0 04

		<u>Parts per</u> <u>million</u>
Highfield Lane Pumping Station.	No. 4 Borehole	0.11
Highfield Lane Pumping Station.	No. 5 Borehole	0.08
Nutwell Pumping Station.	No. 1 Borehole	0.11
Nutwell Pumping Station.	No. 2 Borehole	0.09
Rossington Bridge Pumping Station.	No. 1 Borehole	0.12
Thornham Pumping Station.	No. 2 Borehole	0.07
Butterbusk Service Station.	No. 2 Borehole	0.03
(mixed Thrybergh and Yorkshire Derwent Water)		

Past results have shown that the water is not plumbo-solvent and four samples taken from one particular dwelling where it is known that there is a long length of lead service pipe gave the following results:

	<u>pH</u>	<u>Lead</u>
First draw	7.4	Nil
Second draw	7.4	Nil
Third draw	7.0	Nil
Fourth draw	7.0	Nil

The following table shows an estimate of the water supply position by parish in the rural district:-

Parish	Piped supply			Stand- pipe
	Public	Private		
		No. of wells and springs	No of houses connected	
Adwick-on-Dearne	62	-	-	-
Armthorpe	3262	1	1	-
Askern	1661	-	-	-
Austerfield	162	-	-	-
Awkley	773	1	1	-
Barnburgh	437	1	1	-
Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall	1564	5	7	-
Bawtry	562	-	-	1
Blaxton	187	1	1	-
Braithwell	336	1	1	-
Brodsworth	918	-	-	-
Burghwallis	94	-	-	-
Cadeby	56	-	-	-
Cantley	527	-	-	-
Clayton-with-Frickley	71	-	-	-
Conisbrough Parks	101	-	-	-
Denaby	105	-	-	-
Edenthorpe	1184	-	-	-
Edlington	2875	-	-	-
Fenwick	44	-	-	-
Hampole	64	1	3	-
Hickleton	44	-	-	-
Hooton Pagnell	60	1	9	-
Kirk Bramwith	54	-	-	-
Loversall	51	-	-	-
Marr	39	-	-	-
Melton (High)	95	-	-	-
Moss	69	4	4	-
Norton	1155	-	-	-
Owston	56	-	-	-
Rossington	3295	-	-	-
Sprothbrough	3503	-	-	-
Stainton	63	-	-	-
Thorpe-in-Balne	37	-	-	-
Wadworth	319	1	1	-
Warmsworth	1282	-	-	-
Total	25167	17	29	1



### 3. Public Swimming Baths.

The Council's two indoor pools at Askern and Rossington continued to operate very successfully throughout the year. Constructional works on the proposed pools at Armthorpe and Edlington have not yet commenced.

During the year under review 71 bacteriological samples were taken, and all of these were reported upon satisfactorily.

Samples were also taken for chemical examination from Askern and Rossington as follows:

	<u>Askern</u>	<u>Rossington</u>
	<u>Parts per million</u>	
Total solids	1300	1400
Chloride	440	700
Sulphate	82	53
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	134	68
Total hardness	680	1000
Permanent hardness	546	932
Temporary hardness	134	68
Free Ammonia	0.28	0.14
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.40	0.24
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	2.1	2.6
Oxygen Absorption	3.1	Nil
Total Chlorine	4.0	1.5
Free Chlorine	2.5	0.4
pH	7.6	7.4

These data were considered to be satisfactory by the analyst.



#### 4. Section 47. Conversions

The sanitary accommodation state at the end of the year is shown in the table below.

Parish	Inhabited houses	Dwellings served by			Dust-bins	Paper sacks	Cess-pools	Bulk containers
		Water closets	Pail closets	Privies				
Adwick-on-Deerne	62	60	2	-	68	-	6	6
Armthorpe	3263	3263	-	-	3006	937	14	32
Askern	1661	1661	-	-	1832	-	-	6
Austerfield	162	162	-	-	168	-	14	-
Awkley	774	769	4	1	1056	-	26	90
Barnburgh	438	435	3	-	452	-	4	-
Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall	1571	1570	1	-	1463	311	4	47
Bawtry	562	562	-	-	625	-	-	40
Blaxton	188	180	7	1	203	-	16	-
Braithwell	337	336	-	1	367	-	60	-
Brodsworth	918	907	11	-	945	-	73	15
Burghwallis	94	94	-	-	94	-	37	2
Cadeby	56	50	5	1	55	-	18	-
Cantley	527	515	10	2	539	-	22	1
Clayton-with-Frickley	71	52	16	3	68	-	6	-
Conisbrough Parks	101	99	2	-	101	-	20	-
Denaby	105	104	1	-	114	-	32	-
Edenthorpe	1184	1183	-	1	1001	316	6	6
Edlington	2875	2875	-	-	1337	1614	29	9
Fenwick	44	44	-	-	43	-	30	-
Hampole	67	62	4	1	69	-	26	3
Hickleton	44	44	-	-	44	-	3	1
Hooton Pagnell	69	57	12	-	69	-	7	-
Kirk Bramwith	54	45	8	1	53	-	30	-
Loversall	51	51	-	-	54	-	10	-
Marr	39	39	-	-	42	-	18	1
Melton (High)	95	95	-	-	98	-	-	18
Moss	73	46	26	1	74	-	36	-
Norton	1155	1143	11	1	1258	-	5	4
Owston	56	52	4	-	63	-	21	-
Rossington	3295	3291	4	-	2944	447	16	50
Sprotbrough	3503	3498	4	1	2294	1591	31	17
Stainton	63	60	3	-	69	-	39	-
Thorpe-in-Balne	37	30	4	3	37	-	19	-
Wadworth	320	286	28	6	355	-	5	1
Warmsworth	1282	1280	-	-	1308	-	6	7
Totals	25196	25002	170	24	22368	5216	689	356

The Council gave a number of grants during the year in accordance with Section 47 of the Public Health Act 1936 although in most cases now owners are encouraged to take advantage of the improvement grant provisions of the former Housing Act 1964 which was incorporated, after August, into the new 1969 Act.

During the year the following conversions were effected:

	<u>No. of conversions</u>	<u>Cost to Council</u>
Public Health Act 1936, Section 47.	12	£432.17. 6.
Housing Acts 1964 and 1969.	-	-

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

For a number of years now there have been five private slaughter-houses licensed in the rural area but one of these (at Braithwell) ceased to be used during 1969. It appears that it is difficult for a small producer to meet the ever growing demands of modern standards and trading requirements and this appears to be a national trend in many of the old "craft" industries.

As permitted by the Meat Inspection Regulations, the Council make charges for meat inspection services, as set out below, although under conditions obtaining in a rural district these are only token payments.

2/6d per beast  
9d per pig  
6d per sheep

The Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations 1969 came into force on the 1st November and gave a much closer control over the removal of unfit meat from slaughterhouses. Although there is only a relatively small amount of unfit meat in this district this actually makes the process of removal more difficult in view of its low value and transport problems required to deal with small quantities. However, it was possible to make suitable arrangements at all the slaughterhouses to comply with the new Regulations.

During the year under review no cases of bovine tuberculosis arose.

During the year 2 tons 19 cwt 101 lbs. of meat were condemned.

The following table shows the number of animals killed and inspections made during the year:

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. killed	835	45	3	1528	495
No. inspected	835	45	3	1528	495
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcase condemned	6	3	1	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	68	5	-	5	19
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	8.86	17.5	33.3	0.33	3.84
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number infected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	2	-	2	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	2	-	0	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

A survey was made during the year in respect of poultry slaughtering establishments but there is only one in use in the district: a turkey slaughtering establishment which processes up to 150 birds per week as a maximum output. The business is well conducted and no problem arose.

#### FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1960

Groups of premises covered by the above Regulations are:

Catering establishments	183
Bakehouses	10
Other food shops	268

64 of these are registered in accordance with Section 16 of the principal Act for the manufacture, storage and sale of sausages, potted or preserved foods (including fried fish premises).

No certificates of exemption have been issued by the Council in connection with the requirements of Regulation 16 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 relating to the provision of wash basins.

Alginate swabbing tests were continued throughout the year, the results being as follows:

75 swabs of food equipment were taken from food premises, and seven of these were unsatisfactory on the arbitrary standard, having a greater count than 100 colonies per swab. Unsatisfactory samples are always followed up, washing techniques checked, advice given, and repeat samples taken. This routine has had a high degree of success.

In addition, Agar sausages were used to check the cleanliness of equipment, the incubations being carried out in the department and the results quickly transmitted to the occupiers of the premises concerned. It is felt that the use of this visual technique will stimulate the interest of food handlers in their work.

#### FOOD INSPECTION (OTHER THAN MEAT INSPECTION IN SLAUGHTERHOUSE)

Routine food inspection proceeded throughout the year at food premises in the area, special inspections being carried out at warehouses and large multiple stores.

Altogether some 12 cwts. 8 lbs. of food were found to be unfit and surrendered voluntarily.

The bacteriological sampling of manufactured foods of meat and milk origin continued when laboratory pressures permitted, with the following results:

	<u>Samples</u>	<u>Results</u>	
		<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Meat foods	5	5	-
Cream	2	2	-
Yoghurt	1	1	-
Mousse	2	2	-
	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>

Last year's report referred to the difficulties frequently encountered in the distribution and turn-over of perishable foods in connection with the misinterpretation or misunderstanding of various coding systems. The department's frequent criticism of many of the existing coding systems is that the retailer is not aware of the coding information and it is now recommended that a trader operates his own coding system to show the date of receipt of the goods in his shop. It is significant that during the past year one major firm has integrated this system in marking its product so that everyone can see that the item involved is a Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday issue.

During the year the following complaints were investigated in detail:

A petrol contaminated chocolate bar.  
 Sherbet fountain.  
 Mould in date and walnut cake.  
 Maggots in blue vein soft cheese.  
 Fly in iced lolly.  
 Sacking in tin of corned beef.  
 Nail in tin of corned beef.  
 Mould in steak and kidney pie.  
 Mouldy meat pie.  
 Mould in cake.  
 Mould in pork pies.

In one case (mould in pork pies) court proceedings were taken and the retailer fined £10, plus costs; in the other cases a warning letter was issued by the department to the retailers concerned.

In two of the cases enquiries had to be made in the country of origin and here again the explanations offered by the firms involved were accepted.

Once again attention was given to the condition and operation of vending machines, the numbers of which have not grown as much as originally anticipated. In all eight samples of food were taken from vending machines during the year and all proved to be satisfactory.

#### MILK

There are no producer/retailers of raw milk in the area and all milk sold is consequently heat treated. No raw milk samples were taken for the detection of brucella abortus organisms.



## ICE - CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT) REGULATIONS 1959

Two licences are in force in the rural district for the manufacture of ice-cream. One of these relates to the production of "soft" ice-cream in shop premises, i.e. an ice-cream produced by the addition of water to a dry powder, followed by instant freezing. One sample was taken for bacteriological examination and was reported upon as provisional Grade 1.

141 premises in the district are registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

Once again, no major hygienic problems were encountered in this type of food business.

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The trend of reduction in the number of caravan sites and in caravan occupation on licensed sites continued. At the end of the year there were only 23 private sites in the rural area, 19 of which had planning and site licences for occupation by one caravan only, and most of these only for a restricted period of one or two years. There was no difficulty in the control of residential sites during the year.

It will be recalled that the Caravan Act of 1968 came into force (with the exception of Part II) on the 26th August 1968, but the Minister did not bring Part II into operation during the year under review. This is the part which is connected with the provision of local authority sites for itinerant travellers and in this area it is the West Riding County Council who will be the principal authority responsible for the provision of such sites. Preliminary discussions have already been effected with the West Riding County Council but by the end of the year no suitable site had been found. Serious consideration will have to be given to this matter from an area viewpoint as the question of itinerant dwellers has still not been solved anywhere in South Yorkshire at the time of writing.

## HOUSING ACTS 1957 AND 1969

During the year under review nine houses were represented as being unfit under the individual unfit provisions of the Housing Acts and the future of a further 22, deferred from the previous year, was also considered. 11 demolition orders or closing orders were made, and the Council accepted 14 undertakings to render dwellings fit or not to use them for habitation until they had been made fit. In the remaining six cases the future of the dwellings concerned was still under consideration at the end of the year.

Generally speaking, the Council's slum clearance programme has been largely solved; the two exceptions are the parishes of Braithwell and Bawtry, where it was not possible to formulate schemes during the year. Now that the provisions of the 1969 Act are in force it is hoped to complete the presentation of these schemes during 1970.

No further improvement areas were introduced during the early part of the year whilst the 1964 Act provisions were still in force but this did not halt the continuation of improvement works in the Askern area as the principal landlord concerned has agreed in general principle to proceed with improvement works independently of the declaration of areas

The new 1969 Act removes the compulsory powers which were previously held by local authorities in connection with the carrying out of works in new improvement areas but it does give new improvement provisions in assisting an authority to change the whole of the environment of an area. It is true that in the Council's schemes to date concentration has been laid on the internal improvement of dwellings but it is hoped during the forthcoming year to look at this question of environmental improvement in a new light and attempt to co-ordinate all the departments concerned in the production of a prototype scheme which would improve external environmental amenities in addition.

A summary of all the Council action taken under the provisions of the Housing Act 1964 is set out opposite.

Previous annual reports have normally contained a section indicating that no application pursuant to the former Rent Act 1957 had been received. New powers relating to rent control are now contained in the new 1969 Act and it may well be that the responsibilities placed upon local authorities in connection with the granting of qualification certificates will bring a tremendous increase in work volume. Although only a few applications had been received by the end of the year there had been a number of enquiries regarding the new provisions and with an estimated potential number of eligible properties of 4,000 it may well mean that rent control activity, linked with fitness of the dwellings, will become increasingly important during the next few years. Briefly, if a controlled dwelling is improved an application can be made by the landlord to convert the tenancy to a "regulated" tenancy. For this purpose it is necessary to obtain a qualification certificate from the local authority, upon completion of improvement and repairs, and for the landlord to make application to the Rent Officer for a fair rent. This is merely a very brief skeleton of the actual procedure covering one circumstance but any interested tenant can rest assured that the documentation and information regarding the new procedure is very complete and the Minister's booklet on the subject is all-embracing. The department has concentrated on making all affected tenants fully conversant with the procedures contained in the new Act.

#### Housing Improvement Work

During the year under review increasing concentration upon area improvement work, which has been one of the main facets of housing activity during the past two or three years, has indicated that many benefits could accrue to the authority if the whole of private improvement and repair work were consolidated in one department and by general agreement of the chief officers concerned this took place during 1969 and housing improvement work is now centred on the Health Department. Tribute must be paid to the Surveyor's activities in the improvement provisions of the various Acts over the past years and well over 3,000 grants of all kinds have been effected during this period. This is considered to be an outstanding record for a rural district authority and every effort will be made within the department to maintain this excellent record



Area	No. of houses	No. requiring improvement	No. of purchase notices served on Council	No. of undertakings to improve accepted	No. of suspended improvement notices	No. of immediate improvement notices	Future not established at end of year	Improvement work completed	Other action taken
Askern No. 1.	12	9	4	5	-	-	-	4	
Askern No. 2.	49	36	-	26	1	-	-	36	
Askern No. 3.	71	53	-	41	-	-	12	23	
Edlington No. 1.	62	38	-	18	12	-	8	21	
Edlington No. 2.	4	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	Demolished.
Edlington No. 3.	88	39	-	27	12	-	-	20	
Burghwallis No. 1.	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	
Norton No. 1.	15	12	-	12	-	-	-	12	
Rossington No. 1.	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	
Rossington No. 2.	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	

The Housing Act 1969 gave new improvement grant opportunities to owners for the purpose of property improvement. The general ceiling for standard grants has now been raised to £200 with the possibility of £450 in certain cases and for improvement grants (formerly known as discretionary grants) the ceiling is now £1,000

For the first time grants are also available for certain classes of repair work. At the end of the year the department was considering further publicity methods and means of attracting even more interest of property owners in the district into the question of house improvement

### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

Complaints in respect of noise emission did not reach the peak experienced in the previous year and no legal action was necessary in any case. The most interesting application of the Act was one which was found on routine inspection and related to the use of a mobile power generator of a type which is being used extensively in connection with the North Sea gas conversion scheme. The first trailer-mounted generators produced un baffled readings of 76 dBA under normal operating conditions at a distance of 50 ft and although there is no statutory standard this was interpreted as being beyond the limit suggested by the Wilson Committee on noise, which suggested a maximum figure of 70 dBA in rural, suburban, and urban areas away from main road traffic and industrial noise. The contractors concerned worked very quickly on this problem and produced a baffle to control noise emission. The noise output now, under the same conditions as effected above, has been reduced to 68 dBA which appears to be accepted happily by the general public. If this does not appear to be a large reduction it must not be forgotten that it is not a simple mathematical result but each reduction of a noise output by 3 dBA actually halves the total output of noise.

A summary of the noise complaints by type is set out below and action in respect of these had been taken in each case:

Vehicles and transport depots	3
Machinery and vehicle repairs	7
Use of pneumatic tools	1
Blasting (vibration)	4
Clubs, sports arenas	3
Dogs	2
Total	<u>20</u>

In the case of one motor vehicle repair workshop the Council were at the point of taking statutory action in accordance with the Act when the occupier of the premises left the district

## CLEAN AIR ACTS 1956 AND 1969

1969 was an important year from a viewpoint of air pollution as not only was the existing law strengthened but a Royal Commission was set up to consider environmental pollution generally. There is little doubt that over the next few years responsible authorities will be taking a long, hard look at any type of pollution within their district and past standards will no doubt be revised. It is obvious from the experience of other countries in this and allied subjects that close control of our natural environment is now essential. It has often been said that the community can have almost any service it wishes, provided it is willing to pay for it and it may well be that during the last years of the 20th century the general desire for environmental control and improvement means that the public are now prepared to insist on greater improvement control standards even though the financial cost may be high.

In this section of the report it has been the normal custom to highlight the problems which exist in the industries in the area, which are controlled by H. M. Alkali Inspectorate with whom the department have a good relationship.

### (a) Doloma process

For a number of years now reference has been made to this process which entails burning a bond of magnesium and coke in cupolas. The cupolas are situate in what was an old quarry and consequently the dispersal effect of the chimneys concerned is largely invalidated as the chimney heights are, in effect, "reduced". The drift of efflux gases is alleged to affect an adjacent local authority in particular. The process has been controlled by the Alkali Inspector since 1st April 1963 and discussions with the firm before that time had not produced any positive improvement. Although a lot of research has been carried out since 1963 it would appear that the problem is still relatively unsolved and remains one of the outstanding air pollution difficulties in the area.

### (b) Low temperature carbonisation plant, Askern

Last year's report dealt with a geological fault at Askern colliery which had produced difficulties at the carbonisation plant, as the firm concerned had been forced to obtain additional supplies of coal from other collieries. The imported supplies did not have the same characteristics as the Askern coals and as a result the increased quantity of gas available had been an embarrassment to the plant managers. Happily the geological faults were corrected during the year under review and the plant's operation was reasonable when one considers its age.

With the ever increasing awareness of the environment and the constant rise in standards there are, however, a number of ways in which the plant could be improved and consideration is now being given to the following matters:

- (i) Increase in the height of the main waste gas chimneys.
- (ii) Abolition of the seven individual chimneys of only 60 ft. height which serve seven individual batteries.
- (iii) Increase in height of the chimneys serving the cooling chambers.

During the year under review plans were made to install a new cyclone system in the screening section and also to provide a new 80 ft. chimney in the screening area, and this work was well advanced at the end of the year.

(c) Char briquetting plant, Armthorpe.

Once again operational difficulties were experienced in the twin plant which has been erected at Armthorpe, and although progress is constantly being made the commissioning difficulties had not yet been solved by the end of the year. Although over optimistic forecasts have frequently been made in respect of this plant in previous years it would appear that it is now on the eve of full commercial operation.

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In March 1969 the Coalite Company made an outline planning application for a further low temperature carbonisation plant at Rossington and although the West Riding County Council, as planning authority, were prepared to give a planning approval (and were supported by the Rural District Council) there was such a volume of local objection that towards the end of the year the Minister called in the application and arrangements were made for a local public enquiry to be held.

During 1969 the remaining provisions of the Clean Air Act 1968 came into force. These dealt with the following matters:

Emission of grit and dust from furnaces.

Height of chimneys.

Power of appropriate Minister to require creation of smoke control areas.

Acquisition and sale of unauthorised fuel in a smoke control area.

Miscellaneous amendments of procedure for making orders with respect to smoke control areas.

Relation of Clean Air Acts to, and amendment of, Alkali Act Regulations.

Interpretation.

Adaptation and minor and consequential amendments of principal Act. and repeals

Short title, citation, commencement and extent.

Six notifications of the proposed installation of new furnaces were received during the year in accordance with Section 3 (3) of the Clean Air Act 1956.

Only two of the applicants asked for prior approval in respect of the furnaces involved and these were given by the Council as set out below:

<u>Type of premises</u>	<u>Fuel</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Height of chimney</u>
Factory	Oil	25,220,000 B. Th. U's per hour	110 ft.
Shop (2 boilers)	Oil	60,000 B. Th. U's per hour	28 ft.

It is considered that an important advance in clean air measurement was made by the new legislation which controls the height of chimneys. A number of former loopholes in the law have now been closed. It is pleasing to note that educational establishments are no longer exempt from the chimney height legislation and the alteration of a furnace now means that it may well be necessary to reconstruct an existing chimney which would be inadequate for the proposed capacity of the new plant.

It is obvious from rapidly changing world attitudes towards pollution that further controls are imperative and can be expected over the next few years. It must be realised that any form of combustion will bring about "pollution"; wherever fossil fuels are burnt, oxygen will be consumed and various oxides of carbon, nitrogen, sulphur and other compounds, will be emitted. These products of combustion, i.e. the waste gases of a process, whether they come from a domestic chimney or an industrial furnace, will pollute the atmosphere and basically the present method of control is to discharge them at such a height that they mix with larger volumes of air and are thus diluted. The success of this method will largely depend upon the volumes of pollutants emitted, the efflux velocity from the chimney, the heights at which the gases are discharged, and the local meteorological conditions at the time of emission. Air pollution research workers now tell us that 80% of ground level pollution comes from the domestic fire, normally burning bituminous fuel. Even the combustion of smokeless fuel will produce "pollution" of the surrounding air although obviously this will not be as extensive as the combustion of raw coal, as smokeless fuel has a lower sulphur content and also most of the volatile hydrocarbons (most of which are emitted as unburnt gases, i.e. smoke from a domestic chimney) have been removed from the smokeless fuel.

To give some indication of the present position in the Doncaster area figures were produced at a public enquiry in respect of the emission of sulphur dioxide alone and these are set out overleaf for interest:

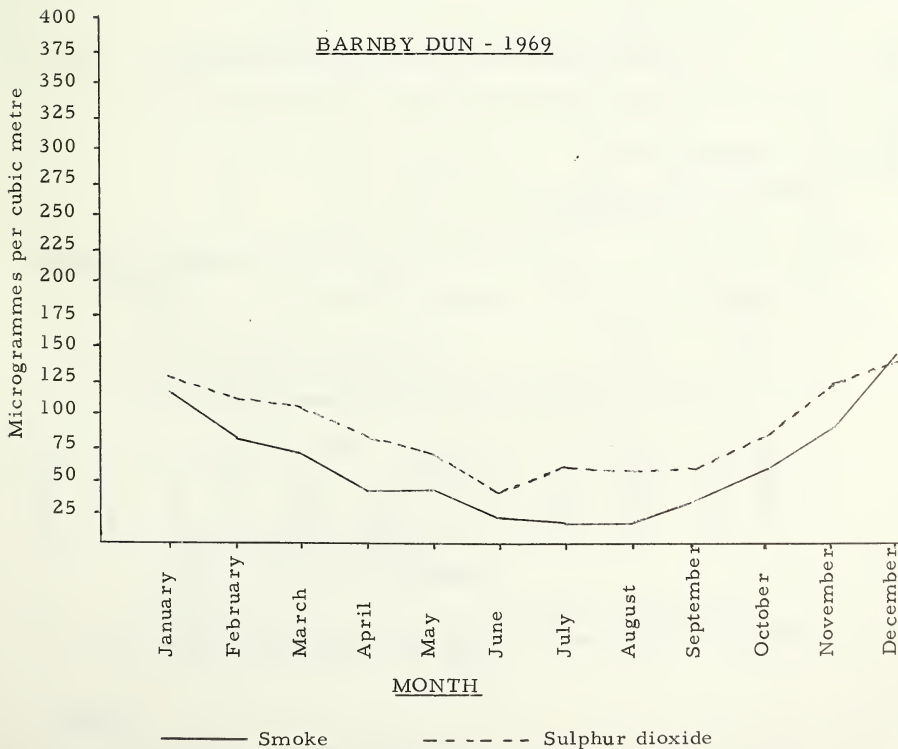
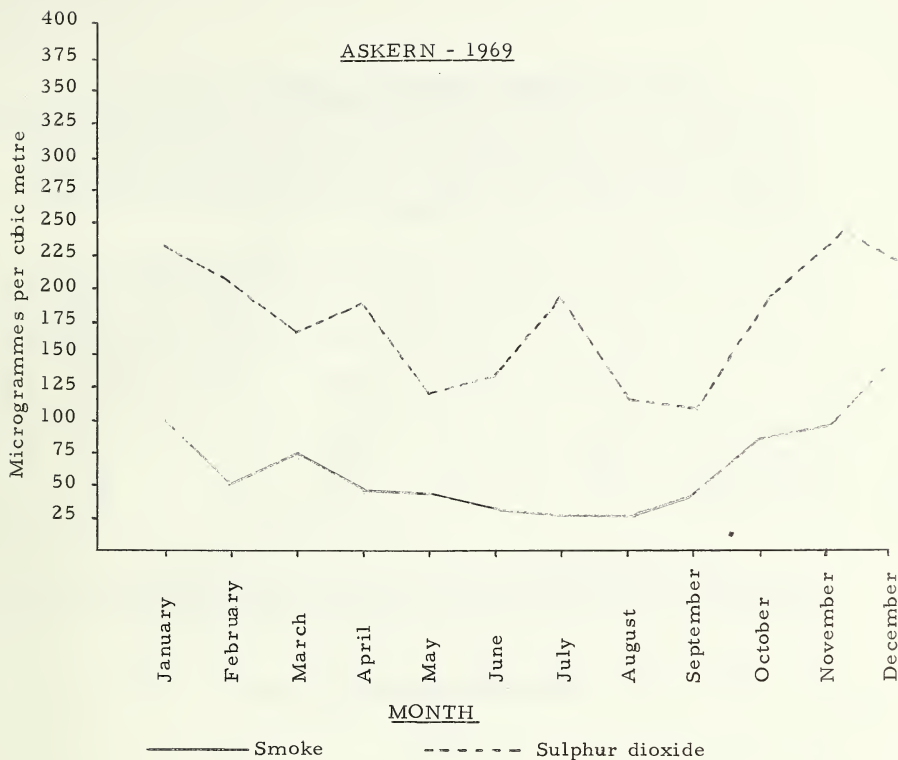
It is significant that sulphur dioxide is used as an indicator of air pollution partially because it is easily soluble and identifiable. There may well be other pollutants which are not recorded which have a greater potential in respect of damage to health.

The Council continues to participate in the West Riding County Council air pollution survey schemes and the volumetric gauges at Askern and Barnby Dun were maintained during the year. These gauges measure "smoke" and also sulphur dioxide. In addition, by the end of the year the Council had set up two further volumetric instruments and these were situated at Rossington and Sprotbrough. It is still too early to give results from the latter two stations but details of the Askern and Barnby Dun readings are set out as in previous years.



Parish	Approximate distance and direction from Doncaster	Population	Domestic fuel consumption calculated 15.7 cwt/s per capita per annum	Approximate SO <sub>2</sub> emission - domestic (Est. 1.5% sulphur content less 10% retention in ash = 1.35%)	Industrial, commercial and institutional consumption of fossil fuels	Approximate SO <sub>2</sub> emission - industrial
Edlington	4 miles south west	9,451	Tons 7,419	Tons 200	Tons 41,225	Tons 742
Sprotbrough	1½ miles west	10,488	8,220	222	1,800	46
Armthorpe	3¼ miles east	9,595	7,530	203	103,732	2,593
Kirk Sandall/ Barnby Dun*	4 miles north east	4,432	3,479	94	4,945	169
Rossington	4 miles south east	10,992	8,630	233	8,169	179
Totals		44,958	35,278	952	159,871	3,729

\* This figure does not include the Central Electricity Generating Board Power Station at Thorpe Marsh

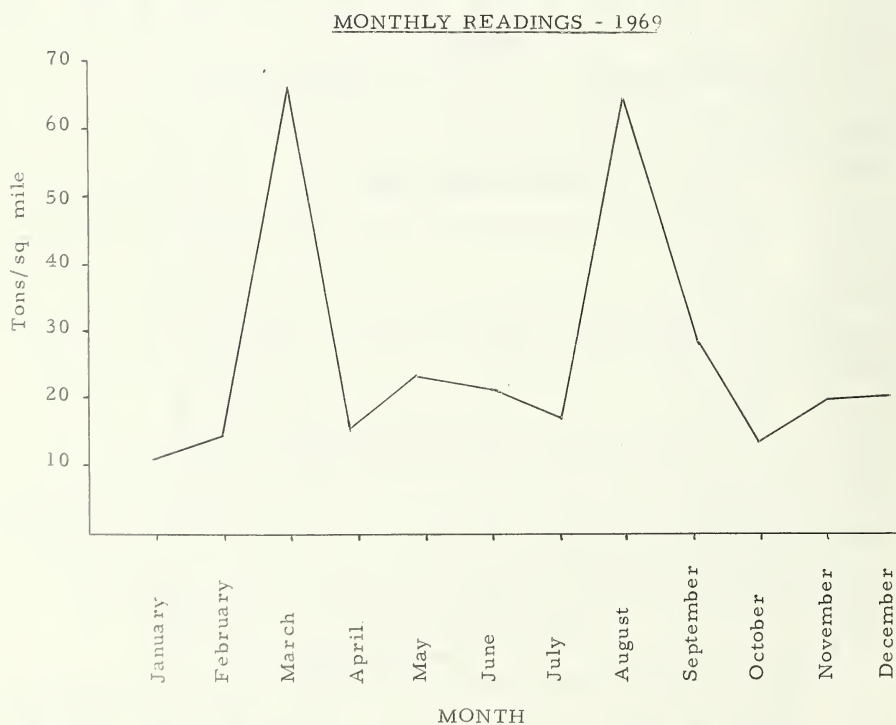




Last year's report referred to an arbitrary standard of air cleanliness which is popularly considered to be lower than 100 microgrammes per cubic metre per day, and the tables below show the number of days during 1969 on which readings were taken and the number of those days where the reading exceeded 100 microgrammes both for smoke and for sulphur dioxide at the sites indicated.

Parish	No. of days on which readings were taken		No. of days on which readings were			
			Below 100 microgrammes		Above 100 microgrammes	
	Smoke	Sulphur dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur dioxide
Askern	356	353	293	113	63	240
Barnby Dun	346	345	278	229	68	116
Sprotbrough	212	220	157	149	55	71

The deposit gauge at Askern was continued throughout the year and although this instrument is now only retained to show trends in the area the monthly readings are set out below for general interest:



The average monthly deposit figure for the year was 25.1 tons/sq mile, compared with 19.8 tons/sq mile for 1968.

### TOTAL DEPOSITS, 1959-69



### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The annual tabulation supplied to the Ministry was as follows:

		<u>Type of Property</u>	
		<u>Non-</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
		<u>Agricultural</u>	
<u>Properties other than sewers</u>			
1.	Number of properties in district.	27,298	733
2. (a)	Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	710	225
(b)	Number infested by		
	(i) Rats	562	225
	(ii) Mice	46	-
3. (a)	Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	78	75
(b)	Number infested by		
	(i) Rats	56	75
	(ii) Mice	-	-

#### Sewers

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year? No. "

The rodent control arrangements were continued as in previous years and the Council carried out a free domestic service and also held some 65 industrial and agricultural contracts with local farmers. This is, however, only a small proportion of the actual number of farms in the rural district area which total some 400. Although to date there has been no evidence of warfarin resistance in the area it is doubtful if the rodent population is being reduced by any appreciable figure. It would appear that the cycle of migration is still being maintained: in winter the rodents move in from the agricultural areas to the built-up areas where there is food and shelter, and although a heavy toll is taken during this time there is little doubt that the migration back to the agricultural areas in spring and summer enables the rodent population to again build up appreciably; this cycle appears to be constantly repetitive.

The bad weather during several recent summers which has ruined part of the harvest on occasion, together with indiscriminate dumping of food stuffs by farmers, has provided valuable reservoirs of food for the rats at what would otherwise be difficult times of the year, and on one or two occasions major infestations resulted in the areas concerned. This matter was raised with the National Farmers Union through the West Riding Pest Control Committee, which is a representative committee of local and national government bodies which considers problems in the pests and rodent field. It is hoped that the forthcoming year will see improvements in waste food disposal from the agricultural industry and renewed efforts to deny rodents food and shelter on farms.

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING

The rural district continues to develop and at the end of the year the overall cleansing task was as follows:

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Services</u>
Dustbins	22,368	Weekly
Paper sacks	5,216	Weekly
Pail closets	161	Weekly
Privies	24	( 4/6 weeks approximately, .
Cesspools	689	( but variable according to
		( circumstances.
Bulk containers	403	Weekly

Both the paper sack system and the bulk container system continued to expand and will no doubt continue to do so for a number of years. No major main drainage schemes commenced during the year under review and, in fact, it would be difficult to carry out an area scheme which would remove hundreds of cesspools as in the past; as the table on page B.12 shows the cesspools are now scattered over a relatively wide area and may well remain constant for some time.

## DOMESTIC REFUSE COLLECTION

The fleet strength at the end of the year was as follows:

Two Pakamatic compression vehicles	35 cu. yd.
with bulk container hoist	
Two Pakamatic compression vehicles	40 cu. yd.
with bulk container hoist	
One Pakamatic	35 cu. yd.
One Pakamatic	40 cu. yd.
Two fore and aft tippers	12/18 cu. yd.
Four fore and aft tippers	18/25 cu. yd.
One Musketeer	19 cu. yd. air space

There are 10 major collection rounds in the rural district and the above figures include reserve vehicles which are utilised for maintenance replacement. 49 loaders (47 after the  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  productivity agreement) were employed on the 10 rounds during the year.

The Council supply refuse containers as a part of the general rate service to domestic premises in the rural district and during the year 1690 bins were issued in respect of new dwellings and in replacement of worn out bins in existing premises. For the first time the Council provided plastic bins without liners for general use; this followed successful experiments carried out over the last two or three years.

Once again paper sack installations were extended at Armthorpe and Edenthorpe. Provided good quality kraft sacks are used of 2 x 33 lbs. wet strength no difficulties have been experienced even in areas of concessionary coal. On several occasions trials have been carried out with plastic sacks but these have not stood up to the quantity and type of refuse experienced in the colliery villages.

Last year's report referred to the possibility of the introduction of a productivity payment scheme and, in fact, the first stage of a scheme of this kind was introduced in October following the first industrial dispute in the Council's history of direct labour employment, which extends over 30 years. The scheme which was introduced referred to a  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  increase in pay for a  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  increase in productivity. It is, however, the Council's intention to set up their own work study section to deal with an investigation of work methods and a more complete application of productivity schemes. It is difficult to forecast future trends in refuse collection and storage. I have read reports that within the next 30 years, i.e. by the end of the century, there may be an average increase in the weight of refuse of about 100% and an average increase in the volume of about 300%.

It is obvious that if these forecasts are accurate there will be a revolution in methods of refuse storage, collection, and ultimately disposal. Already we have found that a  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cu. ft. refuse bin is inadequate for many premises and the Council have, therefore, switched to the use of a  $3\frac{1}{4}$  cu. ft. plastic container. The paper sacks which are used are also  $3\frac{1}{4}$  cu. ft. in capacity and experiments have been carried out with an even larger capacity sack, but these were not successful as no suitable holder was available. At the present time the 7 day collection cycle is standard throughout Britain but obviously if the forecasts are correct the time is not too far distant when a revision of this figure will be necessary.

## REFUSE DISPOSAL

Some years ago it was decided that the pattern of refuse disposal to serve the rural district only would best be served by sites north, south, east, and west, as this would reduce travel to the various tips to a minimum and also permit reasonable planned disposal. Previous reports have referred to the fact that the site at Askern is unsuitable as it is not occupied solely by the Rural District Council and the former site at Edlington is now filled. The sites at Rossington and Armthorpe have a reasonable expectation of life and should serve the Council well for many years. During the year under review the Council were at least successful in acquiring an old railway cutting adjacent to their former tipping site at Edlington, and if negotiations for the second part of the cutting are successfully completed there should be tipping space in this area for some 20 years. The department accordingly concentrated upon finding and acquiring an alternative site in the northern area of the district in place of the existing Askern tip, but at the end of the year no totally suitable site had been found. Two planning applications were outstanding in respect of possible sites in the northern area and it is imperative that a suitable site be found and developed during 1970.

The report of the Local Government Commission obviously heralds the day when co-ordinated refuse disposal will be in operation and with the proper application of modern techniques and equipment many of the charges laid against former methods of refuse disposal will disappear, although naturally the disposal cost per ton will be multiplied several times. Even so, there are many thousands of tons of refuse and spoil which cannot be dealt with by composting or incineration. During the past ten years the Council has provided tipping space for literally many thousands of tons of building refuse, excavation spoil, and road materials and whatever form local government takes in the future sites will be required for this type of waste material. I have no hesitation, therefore, in recommending the Council to acquire as many tipping sites as possible.

The Council utilise tractor shovels for refuse disposal purposes and each shovel looks after two tips per day. In the 1970 estimates, however, the Council are to provide a third tractor shovel, and obviously the day is not far distant when an individual machine will be present on every tip to ensure that land fill is hygienic and complete.

## SALVAGE

435 tons of waste paper were baled and disposed of by contract during the year, giving a total income of £3,912. 7. 9. All manual employees in the cleansing department participate in the bonus scheme, 25% of all income being shared amongst the men; bonuses varied from £25 to £12 dependent upon actual participation in salvage work; a total of £978. 1. 11. being distributed.

The above figures showed a considerable improvement on the performance of the previous year, nearly 100 tons more salvage being collected in the period under review. It is felt that there is still room for improvement and the additional salvage trailers which will come into operation in 1970 should assist tremendously. In view of the travelling difficulties, however, and the fact that vehicles never return to the depot during the day, there will obviously be a limit of expansion but it is anticipated that 600 tons per year should be within the compass of the refuse collection personnel if sufficient interest and incentive can be engendered.

## CESSPOOL EMPTYING

The full impact of the Eastern Regional Main Drainage Scheme was felt during 1969. The reduction in cesspools meant that the old vehicles of 1956 and 1959 vintage, which had been retained in the fleet because of the extreme service pressures, could now be retired. At the end of the year, therefore, the cesspool fleet was as follows:

<u>Year first registered</u>	<u>Reg. No.</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
1961	5746 WY	1,100 gallons
1962	370 CWR	1,500 gallons
1964	BWR 107B	1,500 gallons
1967	OWX 686E	1,500 gallons

During 1969 9,466,400 gallons of sewage were removed from cesspools in the rural district area and some 54,726 miles were travelled by the fleet.

## STAFF

Once again the main body of staff remain constant throughout the year under review; the only change being that the senior Trainee Public Health Inspector qualified and was immediately appointed by a neighbouring authority as there was no immediate establishment for him within our own department. A second trainee was appointed.

The continuity of staff has meant that greater delegation has been possible and this has resulted in a degree of specialisation and, I feel, increased interest in the work of the department in all sections.

I would like to express my thanks to Dr. Stalker for the happy co-operation which we have built up since he commenced his duties with this authority.

As in previous years it continues to be a pleasure to serve Doncaster Rural District Council and I would again record my appreciation of the interest and direction of the Public Health Committee throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

R. DURANT

Chief Public Health Inspector

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